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The Bombay Chronicle

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The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. Is

VOL. XIX NO. 157— BOMBAY:: MONDAY, JULY 6, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Gandhiji's Hostess In London

WELFARE WORKER FOR 30 YEARS IN EAST END.

LONDON, July 5.

Miss Muriel Lester, whose guest Gandhiji will be in London ha been welfare worker at East End for nearly 30 years.

She is the Principal of Kingsley hall Welfare Workers Settlement and has been close friend of Gandhiji, ever since she met him five years ago.

Reuter was informed at the Settlement: "Gandhiji has asked if he might stay here. Nothing has been settled yet, but it is very likely that he will come here."—Reuter.

NO PLEASURE IN GETTING HEADS BROKEN

But Be Prepared For War!

CONGRESS EFFORTS TO IMPLEMINT TRUCE

BORSAD, July 5.

If the truce did not end in permanent peace, it would not be for lack of effort on the part of the Congress, declared Babu Rajenprasad, the Bihar leader, adddressing a public meeting in Borsad last night.

Congress was striving its best to fulfil the terms of the truce and would continue doing so. It was no pleasure for Congressmen to get their heads broken or imprisoned, but when it came to choosing between these and slavery, they had no alternative.

PREPARE FOR WAR.

If Government forced war, people should be prepared for it. The next "war" would be fiercer than the last.

The speaker described Mahatma Gandhi's work in Champaran and said that while his work at that time appeared not to yield full result, within a few years planters had practically left Champaran. Similarly the fight for Swaraj might not apparently be successful, but it would result in the establishment of Swaraj in no time.—A. P.

3 ARRESTS IN BETUL

A Boy Of, 12 Included.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 5.

Three more arrests are reported from Betul, Mr. Anandrao Lokhande, Secretary, Taluka Congress Committee, Mr. Ganpatlal Master and Babootao (a volunteer aged 12) have recently been arrested. The first two arrests were made under Section 124-A. A few more arrests are imminent.

SIR P. PATTANI LUNCHES WITH GOVERNOR

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Jamkhandi at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday.

Sholapur Sahitya Mandal.

(From Our Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, July 2.

At a meeting held at Dr. Antroliker's residence on Sunday evening with Mr. Lalit, Pleader in the chair, a literary association known as the Sholapur Sahitya Mandal was formed. Rao Saheb V. B. Naik, was voted as President of the Mandal and Prof. G. B. Patwardhan of the Poona Shiksana Prasarak Mandal as Vice-Presinent.

The object of the Mandal to encourage literary pursuits and Marathi literature. The Mandal has proposed to hold periodical discussions on purely literary subjects and also arrange for lectures.

RAS HEADMAN NOT TO BE RE-INSTATED.

Gandhiji Confers With Borsad Collector.

REVENUE RECOVERED FROM VILLAGERS WHOM MAHATMA HAD RECOMMENDED FOR REMISSION.

BORSAD, July 5.

Mahatma Gandhi had about an hour's interview with the Collector at the Dak Bungalow this afternoon. It appears that almost all points of difference between the two have now been settled.

Mahatma Gandhi will prepare a list of those who cannot pay the past arrears of land revenue. The Collector, it is understood, believes that he will have no difficulty in sanctioning this list as he had no difficulty in sanctioning the previous list in connection with current year's land revenue payment.

AGAINST GANDHIJI'S WISH.

Land revenue is being recovered even from two villagers, Gana and Sandeshar, for which Mahatma Gandhi had prepared a case for remission. The Collector has, however, agreed to a list being prepared by Mahatma Gandhi, of those landholders who deserve suspension of remission in these two villages.

The total outstandings of land revenue in Borsad Taluka, including past arrears now amount to less than Rs. 40,000. The Collector is satisfied with the endeavours of Mahatma Gandhi to implement the terms of Truce.

RAS HEADMAN NOT TO BE REINSTATED.

With regard to Ras village Government have passed orders not to reinstate as village headman the old "Matadars" who had resigned in pursuance of Civil Disobedience movement as Dharalas who have purchased confiscated lands in this village apprehend that they will not be safe if the Patidar headman is appointed. Except in this village, Government have in almost all villages reinstated old village headmen who had resigned, although new incumbents had been given assurances that they would be made permanent.

With a view to creating peaceful atmosphere local officers have withdrawn almost all cases, including those involving violence. Local officers have also preserved an attitude of neutrality in accordance with the terms of Truce with regard to return of confiscated lands sold to third parties and Mahatma Gandhi has no complaints to make against them on this score.

LEAVING FOR BOMBAY.

Mahatma Gandhi leaves Borsad for Bombay to-morrow night. He intends to return to Borsad after the meeting of the Congress Working Committee is over.

Indorians Condemn Bapna's Appointment To R. T. C.

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, July 4.

The people of Indore were surprised to read the reports published in certain leading newspapers that Mr. S. M. Bapna, the Prime Minister of Indore, is likely to be selected for the next Round Table Conference. It is understood that several persons have sent telegrams and applications to the Viceroy requesting him not to appoint Mr. Bapna as a delegate to the Conference.

STOP PRESS

Chirner Defence Secretary Arrested

WARRANT FROM ALIBAG

(From A Correspondent.)

PEN, July 5.

Sjt. Hare Moreshwar Joshi, Secretary, Chirner Defence Committee and Maharashtra Congress Committee, was arrested here at about 2 o'clock on Alibag City Magistrate's warrant, under Sec. 124 A and taken to Alibag. It is presumed, he is arrested for alleged seditious speech at Panvel on May 10. Sjt. Haribhau was here along with Sjt. Lele, Pleader, and Sjt. Tipnis to hear and decide Pen Taluka Congress Committee Election dispute.

DHARWAR FOREIGN CLOTH SEALING

Auction Sale Of Attached Property In Kanara

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, July 4.

The arbitration committee appointed by Dharwar cloth merchants published decisions this morning, asking the merchants to seal foreign and boycotted cloth for short periods, ranging from fifteen days to three months, for different sorts and then allowing their clearance within certain periods.

The Taluka Congress Committee met and considered the decisions as unsatisfactory, but suspended picketing till the foreign and boycotted cloth was under seal, according to Committee's decisions binding on them.

Auctions of property attached for inability to pay land revenue have commenced in Sirsi and Siddapur.

"TOO NARROW"

Leaders' View Of Burma Government's Terms Of Amnesty

"MEANT TO INFLICT CRUSHING DEFEAT."

RANGOON, July 5.

In a statement issued to-day, the Burmese leaders give their views on the amnesty offered to rebels by the Burma Government.

They express the opinion that the amnesty as revised by Government is still too narrow in scope and exceptions and reservations are too extensive and equivocal. They are, therefore, constrained to feel that the amnesty is likely to defeat its own end; for the policy of Government and the principles underlying the terms of the amnesty seem to be to inflict a crushing defeat on a very large section of rebels, however prolonged and disastrous the struggle may prove to be.

GENERAL AMNESTY WANTED.

After urging their view points, the leaders state: "We would ourselves advocate such general amnesty as would obliterate all remembrance of the rebellion. But, if Government feel that exceptions are absolutely essential and unavoidable, then we suggest that they be narrowed down to the utmost limit by naming as small a number as possible as being organisers of the rebellion."

ABOLITION OF CAPITATION TAXES.

They add: General amnesty is not sufficient to bring peace and order; but it is also essential to afford adequate relief to agricultural population of Burma by every possible pecuniary help by the abolition of capitation and "Thathameta" taxes, by liberal remission of land revenue rates payable by agriculturists and by other measures.—A.P.

(Other Burma News: See Page 12)

SITUATION IN BURMA.

An Official Communique

SIMLA, July 5.

A communique on the situation in Burma for the week ending 3rd July is issued.

The situation is generally improving except in Thayetmyo District where dacoities are still very much prevalent in the west of the Irrawaddy and the Pegu District where a gang of rebels recently attacked villagers twenty miles to the west of Pegu town. No important engagements took place during the week. Surrenders in Prome District are now over 600 and are increasing daily. An outbreak occurred in the Shan States of Lawksauk. Three military police columns were sent out to deal with the insurgents. One column was opposed on 2nd July and it inflicted heavy casualties. One sepoy was wounded. Details have not yet been received. Very few attacks on Indians are reporteed and the situation appears to have definitely improved though intimidation against Indians and Burmans cultivating lands owned by Indians still continues. Figures of emigrants to India are still above normal.

REVISED TERMS.

The revised amnesty terms were published on 29th June. Burmese press complains that they are not sufficiently generous. But the large number of surrenders in Prome does not support this. Attempts are being made to enlist the support of Pongyis in other districts to secure surrenders.

No Government casualties were reported during the week except a sepoy in Shan states.

2,000 CASUALTIES.

The approximate figures of rebel casualties from all districts total about 2,000. Probably more than half of these were either killed or died of wounds owing to close range of many engagements and lack of medical attention for wounded.

The price of paddy has slightly improved owing to President Hoover's offer. Cultivation is progressing in Lower Burma where rainfall was heavy. In several districts of Upper Burma cultivation is backward owing to scanty rainfall and on account of the economic situation which is not promising. Arrangements are being made to open relief works if necessary.—A. P.

T. U. CONGRESS ENDS IN A SCENE.

Sequel To Forced Entry By Disgruntled Extremists

—:o:—

RIVAL GROUP OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM BOMBAY G. K. U.

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The All-India Trade Union Congress adjourned indefinitely this afternoon following uproarious conduct by the Bombay Communist group who opened the proceedings yesterday with shouts of "Down with Gandhi", "Down with Congress Leaders", "Down with Round Table Conference" and "Down with Delhi Truce-wallahs".

FORCING THEIR WAY.

This morning the Executive session produced a scuffle between the "Extremists" and "Moderates" followed in the afternoon by former forcing entrance to the Executive meeting and moving a censure motion on the President, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose which was lost by 26 votes to 24. The object of the Communists was to secure full executive control of the Congress. Mr. Subash Chandra Bose promptly adjourned the session.

The Congress has received messages of sympathy from the following: Lord Patterson, Fenner Brockway, Kenley, Buxton, Maxton and Saklatvala. The last named urged Indians to expose Mahatma Gandhi in his "true and treacherous light."—A. P.

"NEITHER AMSTERDAM NOR MOSCOW."

Subash Bose On T. U. Movement In India.

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Over 200 delegates representing 35 unions in the county attended the eleventh sessions of the All-India Trade Union Congress held under the presidentship of Mr. Subash Bose.

"We suculd be prepared to learn from every quarter and even accept help from any part of the world; but we should not surrender to the dictates of either Amsteerdam or Moscow. India will have to work out her own methods and adapt uerself to hrr environments and own special seeds", said Mr. Subash Bose in the course of his presidential address.

Referring to the Fundamenta Rights resolution adopted at th Karachi Congress, he welcomed as a definite move in the direction of socialism.

WHITLEY REPORT.

Referring to the Whitley Commission's Report, Sjt. Bose said that while he appreciated the recommendations in respect of the welfare of labour, he strongly criticised the absence of recognition of the right of labour to work under a living wage.

Among the prominent delegates who have so far arrived to atted the Session, are Messrs. Kandalkar, Joshi and Tyeb Sheikh, belonging to one section of the Girni Kamgar Union of Bombay and Messrs. Ranadive, Deshpande, and Kulkarni representing another section of the same Union.

KANDALKAR GROUP RECOGNISED.

The Credential Committee of the Trade Union Congress afteer scrutinising the claims of rival groups this morning recommended the Girni Kamgar Union for participation in the proceedings of the All-India Trade Union Congress, to the exclusion of Deshpande groupe.

UNITY AMONGST T. U. WORKERS.

Jawaharlal To Attend Committee Meeting.

The Trade Union Unity Committee in a press note state:—

The Trade Union Unity Committee will meet in Bombay on Saturday the 11th and Sunday the 12th instant to consider the opinions received from various Trade Unions on the programme of Unity circulated to them. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who has accepted a seat on the Committee is also attending the meeting.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUERS' PART IN THE LAST "WAR."

—:o:—

"I Am Proud To Be Your Chief," Says Nariman.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS ELECTED.

Congress Urged To Start Civil Disobedience Movement And No-Tax Campaign.

BOMBAY, July 5.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Youth League was held on Sunday at 4 p.m. (B.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall, Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.

The Executive Committee for the current year was elected amidst great enthusiasm.

The minutes of the last Annual General Meeting having been approved, the Secretaries presented the Report of the Leagues activities. It showed the notable part the Youth League had played during the last two years, and particularly during the last year. Nearly 500 members of the League were jailed during the Civil Disobedience Movement. In every department of Congress activity the Youth Leaguers played a great part. Almost every War Council contained one or more members of the League.

YOUTH LEAGUERS AND LAST "WAR".

The report further throws light on how the Publicity Department of the Congress which issued the Congress Bulletin was almost entirely organised and run by the Youth Leaguers. The Boycott, Committee, the Volunteers Department were largely manned by the Youth League members. Reference is also made to the remarkable work of the girl members, many of whom were imprisoned.

Mention is also made of a large number of other activities. The Social welfare centre at Walpakhady, the Swadeshi Bazaars, Street Corner meetings, Boycott of British Goods propaganda, activities of the Youth Guards, and a large number of meetings, processions and demonstrations.

The report and the financial statement were adopted unanimously. Messrs. D. A. Doomasia and Co., were re-elected Hony. Auditors for the year. Two Scrutineers were then elected, viz., Miss Ami Moos and Mr. B. R. Munshi.

START NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally then moved the following resolution:—

"In view of the fact that the British Government in India has broken and is every day violating the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement, as can be judged from non-release of hundreds of political prisoners, the partial and grudging return of confiscated lands and property, the continued policy, of repression, lathi charges, prohibitory orders and even firing on unarmed and peaceful population especially in the U.P., this General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Youth League urges the Indian National Congress to re-start the Civil Disobedience and the no-tax campaign' and continue the fight till complete independence which should mean transfer of power to the exploited masses is achieved. It further pledges its full and hearty support to the Congress in the prosecution of the "War".

Mr. Meherally accepted the amendment of Mr. Putli and the resolution as amended was passed unanimously.

Another resolution to reduce the annual subscription of the League from one rupee to eight annas and four annas were lost.

"PROUD TO BE YOUR CHIEF."

Mr. K. F. Nariman in his concluding speech warmly congratulated the Youth League on the wonderful work it had done "I am proud to be your chief" proceeded Mr. Nariman "and whatever time I can spare I will devote to this very pet institution of mine." Mr. Nariman then gave a crushing rejoinder to the critics of the Youth League. Concluding he said that the Congress had loyally adhered to the terms of the Truce in every single particular, but the Bureaucracy was violating them with impunity. A critical situation was developng in the country, and if the Congress much against its wish was led on to another fight, he expected the Youth Leaguers to play the same memorable part they had played in the last campaign and if possible to improve upon their record of work.

NEW OFFICE BEARERS.

The following were declared duly elected to the Executive of the Bombay Youth League:—

President:—K. F. Nariman,

Vice-Presidents Yusuf Meherally, and C. B. Joshi.

Members:—K. Krishna Menon, Lalbhai Patel, Miss Kapila Master, Mr. Indrajit Thakore, Navin Khandwala, N. J. Dastur, Rajendra Desai, Abdoormohamed Vallibhoy, and B. D. Mhatre.

MORATORIUM

Mellon Hands Text Of Agreement To France.

YOUNG PLAN AND UNITED STATES

LONDON, July 5.

Washington.—The text is issued of the memorandum, Mr. Andrew Mellon has handed to the French Government recording the basis of the Franco-American Moratorium Agreement and also the divergencies of opinion.

It states United States considers that the principle of continuity of unconditional German annuities should be recognised and the point settled by laying down that the Young Plan payments of 660 million reichsmarks by the German railways shall be made into the Bank of International Settlements and returned to the railways for use 'inter alia' as loans to German Government.

The United States is unable to accept the French suggestion for a loan of 25 million dollars to the Central European countries out of unconditional annuities, but suggests credit from central banks to serve the purpose.

YOUNG PLAN & U.S.

Regarding payments in kind, the United States suggests that the problem should be discussed later between experts of interested Powers and technical difficulties in connection with the Young Plan (to which America is not a signatory) be reserved for a commission of treasury experts of interested Nations provided they are settled in the spirit of President Hoover's proposal.—Reuter.

DISPOSAL OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

DEPUTATION WAITS ON GANDHIJI.

BORSAD, July 5.

A deputation of Panchkuva Mahajan, Ahmedabad, arrived here to-day to see Mr. Gandhi in connection with the disposal of their foreign cloth stocks in accordance with the contemplated scheme of the local Swadeshi Sabha. They had full three hours' discussion with Mr. Gandhi. It is hoped that a satisfactory scheme would be reached.—A.P.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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QUALIFIED but UNEMPLOYED requiring assistance in getting permanent jobs should apply to EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Established 1926, Ballard Estate. Prospectus free on application.
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WANTED STUDENTS.—No matter where you live or what you do, we can make you an ACCOUNTANT for P. W. D., Railway, Municipal, Dist. Boards, Mercantile services, etc. Splendid Prospects for our students. Apply for free Prospectus No. 168B and Calendar to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA.

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P R 5387

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GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

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THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Katni Cement & Industrial Company, Limited, will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th August, 1931, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st March 1931.
2nd To sanction the declaration of dividends on first and second Preference, Ordinary and Deferred Shares.
3rd To elect two Directors in the place of J. B. Boman-Behram, Esqr., and Morarji Mulraj Katau, Esqr., J. P., who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5th To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1931.
3262

RE. MANECKJI PETIT MANUFACTURING CO. LTD (In Liquidation)

NOTICE

SALE OF STOCK-IN-PROCESS USEFUL TO TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS.

The undersigned invites offers for the purchase of dyed cotton, sized beams, grey bleached and dyed yarn in hanks and on bobbins, weighing five lacs pounds or thereabouts at the Manockji Petit Mills and the Dinshaw Petit Mills. The Goods can be inspected at the Mills. Offers should reach the undersigned at his Office at 133, Esplanade Road, on or before 15th July, 1931. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other offer.

H. H. WADIA.
Official Liquidator.
3235

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 13th July, 1931, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Mr. D. M. Kalyanpurkar, Proprietor, the Bombay Gymnastic Institute—Suggesting that the Municipality should aid or undertake physical culture work.

2 Letter from Raghoo Yesoo—Applying for gratuity in respect of his service in the Municipality.

3. Letter from Bai Mooli, widow of Megha Karson, a Municipal Scavenger.—Applying for a compensation for the loss of the life of her husband who died due to injuries received in the execution of his duty.

4. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Jain Association of India—Forwarding report of the Association for the period Samvat 1981 to 1985.

5. Letter from Mr. Ramrao D. Khade, Honorary Secretary, F Ward Local Committee—Regarding certain suggestions in respect of the location, etc., of schools in the Sewri Golanji Hill Road locality.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

6. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 4,710 from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the cost of purchasing an Ingersol Rand Compressor Plant for the maintenance of the 72" Tansa Mains, for driving the cement gun and for other miscellaneous work

7. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's Report regarding the circumstances under which negotiations with regard to a proposal for leasing the plot of the reclaimed Bhuleshwar Tank Site for the accommodation of hawkers, etc., had to be terminated.

8. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's Report regarding the actual date from which ground rent would be paid by Mr. E. B. Ghaswalla in respect of a plot of Municipal land leased to him at the Pherozeshah Mehta Road in the Hornby Ballard Scheme.

9. Recommending a grant of Rs. 3,500 from the Fines Fund to the Municipal Sports Club to meet part of the expenses of reconstructing and extending the pavilion of the Club.

10. Regarding a proposal for the renewal of the lease of the portion of a house at the junction of Bhendi Bazar and Sandhurst Road for the location of the B Ward Office of the Assessment and Collection Department.

11. Recommending sanction to an amount of Rs. 300 being appropriated to meet an excess in the cost of purchasing certain apparatus for the Venereal Diseases Dispensary.

12. Recommending sanction to the renewal of the balance of Rs. 61,610 out of the advance from the Plant and Machinery Depreciation Fund to meet the expenditure on the improvement of private streets in 1931-32.

13. Recommending sanction to the establishment schedule of the Engineering Department being varied so as to admit of an increment being granted to Mr R. V. Sule, Assistant Engineer Factories, as proposed.

14. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to engage all new recruits in Municipal service on the distinct understanding that their pay as well as conditions of service are liable to be modified in a direction less favourable than the present.

15. Recommending sanction to the fresh agreement entered into by the Commissioner in connection with the acquisition of a property for the proposed cross road joining Lady Jamshedji Road and Hasali Tank Lane.

16. Recommending sanction to a piece of setback land at Charni Road being leased to Bai Sonabai Kothare and Mr. Ramrao Kothare.

17. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's report regarding the results of the verification of stores in charge of the Chief Store-keeper.

18. Statement of a Budget Transfer in respect of an amount exceeding Rs. 500 sanctioned by the Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

LETTERS FROM THE SCHOOLS COMMITTEE—

19. Forwarding the revised and recast Budget of the Schools Fund for the year 1931-32.

20. Forwarding the Report of the Progress of the Boy Scout Movement in Municipal Schools for the period from January 1930 to March 1931.

21. Forwarding quarterly list of unanswered references from the Corporation.

22. Forwarding a report of the Special Attendance Officer about the progress of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in F and G Wards for the quarter ending 31st March, 1931.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

23. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

24. Forwarding lists showing places where Anopheline mosquitoes were found breeding.

25. Requesting sanction to the payment of a Special Compassionate allowance of Rs. 324 to the widow and child of a cooly of the Encroachment Removal Branch who died as a result of injuries received by him in the execution of his duties.

26. Reporting on a proposal from the Schools Committee for starting a Credit Co-operative Bank for the benefit of their employees.

27. Requesting sanction to the payment of a gratuity of Rs. 129-8-0 to the widow of a Plungerman in the Conservancy Branch.

28. Requesting sanction to Dr. G. B. Mohile Resident Pathologist at the K. E. M. Hospital, being allowed to draw honorarium of Rs. 150 per mensem for working as a Research Assistant in connection with an enquiry known as "A Study of Protozoal Parasites in vitro".

29. Forwarding for information copy of a letter addressed to Government by Mr. A. R. Dalal and Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, regarding their delivering over and receiving charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner.

30. Requesting sanction to his holding the office of Chairman of the Bombay Christian Burial Board.

31. Forwarding statements of Motor Vehicles taxed and exempted.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

32. Appointing Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., to act as Municipal Commissioner during the absence on leave of Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., pending further orders, etc.

33. (a) Communicating the result of the Conference held on the 3rd July 1931, to discuss the present situation regarding hospital facilities in Bombay and to suggest remedies and inviting the Corporation to appoint three members to a Joint Committee proposed to be appointed to raise funds from the public to supplement the funds at present available to meet the recurring expenditure of the Bombay Hospitals. (b) Report of the representatives appointed by the Corporation to represent them at the Conference convened by Government to consider the present situation regarding Hospital accommodation in the City and to discuss remedies.

34. Letter from Mr. Noormahomed Begmahomed— Intimating that owing to illness he will not be able to attend Meetings of the Corporation upto the end of July 1931.

35. Letter from Mr. Haji Eisa Haji Oosman Poonawala—Intimating that owing to illness he will not be able to attend Meetings of the Corporation upto the end of July 1931.

MUNICIPAL SECRETARY'S LETTERS—

36. Submitting a statement of undisposed of references before the Committees of the Corporation.

37. Submitting a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.

38. Reporting the names of Councillors who have ceased to be members of certain Committees owing to their absence from the Committees' Meetings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

39. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas —For appointing a Committee to report as to the desirability of amending the Provident Fund Rules so as to make it obligatory on all Municipal menial staff to subscribe to the Fund and earn the benefits thereunder.

40. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji —For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the cases of premature burial or cremation in the City, etc.

41. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For requesting the Public Health Committee to submit a concrete scheme together with draft amendments of the Municipal Act for solving the beggar problem in the City.

42. From Mr. M. N. Talpade—For appointing Mr. S. L. Sham to be a member of the Markets and Gardens Committee.

43. From Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, seconded by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai and supported by certain other Councillors—For expressing the Corporation's anxiety and apprehension at the news of two stabbing cases which occurred in public meetings at Dongri and for requesting Government to take steps to trace the offenders and prevent the repetition of such regrettable incidents in future.

44. From Mr. M. N. Talpade, seconded by Mr. Shivdas Champsy and another Councillor—For requesting the Commissioner to remove to the side of the lane the tram post in the centre of Duker Lane off Girgaum Road.

45-46. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For appointing a Committee to report as to (45) the advisability of charging Municipal Officers and Servants 12-1/2 per cent. on their salaries, the menial and labour staff being excepted; and (46) whether the power of appointing medical men to the Municipal Hospitals does not vest in the Corporation under Section 76-B of the Municipal Act, etc.

47. From Mr. I. S. Patel, seconded by Mr. M. G. Kapadia and another Councillor—For requesting the Collector of Bombay not to grant a license for a new liquor shop proposed to be opened opposite the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station at Dadar.

48. From Mr. M. N. Talpade, seconded by Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindjee—For expressing the Corporation's opinion that a certain house at Cumballa Hill Road was not fit to be let to tenants as a horse stable was located therein and as the tenements were insanitary, etc.

49-50. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether (49) the French Bridge and (50) various other overbridges in the City over the Railway lines were strong enough to bear the load allowed to be carried over them under the regulations in that behalf, etc.

51. From Mr. L. R. Tairsee—For voting Farewell Addresses to Mahatma Gandhi and to His Highness the Chancellor of the Indian Princes' Chamber on the eve of their departure to England to attend the Round Table Conference, and for holding a reception on the same occasion in honour of the other delegates going to the Conference.

52. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the asphalting of the lane adjoining the Governors' Band Quarters at Walkeshwar and for requesting him to take early steps to asphalt Banganga Lane.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

53. Regarding the question of undertaking legislation for the registration of domestic servants in the City.

54. Regarding the question of rescinding the Corporation Resolution prohibiting the sale of rights of tapping Municipal cocoanut trees for drawing toddy.

55. Regarding a claim for gratuity from Lakha Rajba, late halalkhore in the Health Department.

56. Regarding the appointment of a Sub-Committee to investigate the grievances of Municipal workmen.

57. Confirmation of the Proceedings of the Special Committees.

58. Schools Committee's letters —Forwarding printed copies of the Proceedings of the Committee's weekly meetings.

By order of the President,
A. V. SABNIS.
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 4th July, 1931.
3265

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 669 of 1931

VISHWAMBHARLAL KANAIYALAL a firm. ..... Plaintiffs.

V/s.

HAJI MOOSA HAJI EBRAHIM ..... Defendants.

To

HAJI MOOSA HAJI EBRAHIM
The Defendant abovenamed.

The Plaintiffs have filed the above suit in this Court to recover Rs. 4,915-7-9 and interest thereon, costs of the suit and interest on judgment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 29th day of July, 1931 at quarter past Eleven O'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the said day, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1931.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
3264

Public Notices

NOTICE

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1931, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Revenues and Profit and Loss Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Company for the period ended 31st December, 1930.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To tranact such other business as may be brought before the meeting, by the Chairman.
6. The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are CLOSED from the 20th June, 1931 to the 20th July, 1931, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
Managing Agents.
3260

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai HAJRABAI EBRAHIM, Bai REHMABAI EBRAHIM and HAJRABAI, formerly widow of Joosab Haji Ahmed and now wife of Mahomed Oomer Abdul Karim, of Bombay.... Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our clients. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazandari tenure situate lying and being at Old Sonapur Lane without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 75-1/3rd square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8141 and Cadastral Survey No. 535 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward No. 3391, Street No. 35-37-39 all which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Tadwadi Passage, on or towards the West by the property of Hormasj Limji, on or towards the North by the property of Narayan Raghunath and on or towards the South by Old Sonapore Lane and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1931.
LAM & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3246

The Famous Astrologer

Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Notables. Casting Horoscope Rs. 3 Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs 10. Annual life reading Rs. 5, 3 questions about futurity Re. 1. Extra question As. 8. (Birth-date and time or writing time required.) Write to, or call at, Pandit K. M. Srinivasachariar, 218, Mint Street, Madras.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 289 OF 1931.

SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 12th day of February 1931.

Summons under O. XXXVII R. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

SHANTILAL, son of Mewaram and Others. Plaintiffs.

vs.

MADANLAL BHAGWANDAS, of Delhi, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Delhi Defendant.

To

MADANLAL BHAGWANDAS, the defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant under Order XXXVII, Rule 2, of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees 11,440-15-0 for principal and interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 11,440-15-0 and interest and the sum of Rupees 200/- for costs.

Witness Sir WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 19th day of February 1931.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary.

The 19th day of February, 1931.
Messrs. MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
3259

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain securities and debts belonging to Bai HUBBABAI, widow of Ramharak Misir alias Pathak and wife of Ramraj Govind Pardeshi late of Bombay Pardeshi Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parel Village, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

RAMRAJ GOVIND PARDESHI, of Bombay Pardeshi Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, a licensed Milk-vendor, residing at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, the husband and next of kin of the abovenamed Deceased ...
Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness SITARAM SUNDERRAO PATKAR, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-fifth day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the Twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL

The 25th day of June, 1931.
(Sd.) P. M. WAGLE,
Petitioners' Attorney.
3250

Paying Investment

The investment of the small sum of One Rupee in the purchase of a tin of the

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will bring you improved health and strength by which you will be able to make the best use of your money.

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Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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THE GREAT PROBLEM OF THE 20TH CENTURY SOLVED.

REJUVENATION

The Scientists, physicians and researchers of the whole world are seeking from the time immemorial the secrets of remaining young and it is the ardent desire of the mankind to remain young at any cost.

By the range of investigation on the Hormone theorapy it is confirmed that the Hormones of the sexual Glands are capable of improving the sexual, mental and other capacities of the human body.

The attempts on rejuvenating by French and American Doctors could not come in force on account of numerous ill effects and heavy expensive operations. At last this riddle has been solved and according to the opinion of the leading medical men and by experiments it is proved that the Hormone—Harmless preparations of

Dr. RICHARD WEISS Ph. D.M.A., F.C.S.' Berlin (Germany)

activated by mineral Vitamines and irridated by Ultra Violet Rays

VIRILINE & FERTILINE

FOR MEN FOR WOMEN

are the effective specific for rejuvenation, to rreate a rejuvenating effect, the regain of a healthy and robust appearance. Men who have been losing weight and strength on account of their lost sexual vigour revive quickly, get elastic and soon regain their sexual instinct. As soon as one has started taking VIRILINE the signs of rejuvenating are perceptible. The complexion get ruddier, the features firmer, superfluous fat disappear, the bearing becomes more erect; migrane, headache, palpitation of the heart and other symptoms of the old age disappear, energy and memory returns; ill-humours and melancholy are replaced by a joyful and hopeful mind.

Many women who had become old looking and wearisome regain their bloom of youth; the menstruation which has already disappeared or had become irregular comes on again at regular interval; whites, itchings, dizziness, loss of appetite and sleeplessness and all disturbances leave off and the capacity of bearing children returns and the long buried hope of the joy of motherhood is awakened.

Price Rs. 3/- for 40 tablets and Rs. 7/- for 100 tablets.

IMPORTANT:—Beware of imitation and old stock as some firms are selling bottles with French lables which are not suitable for Indian climate. Bottles of fresh stock bear this lable.

"Specially prepared for Indian Climate. R.W."

CASANOVA CREAM. A wonderful preparation for the external use. The advantage of this cream is a prolonged action in the ejaculation precox. Price Rs. 2/8 per tube sufficient for 30-40 applications.

PANCRESAL. For **DIABETES-MELLITUS.** Activated Pancreas Hormone tablets extracted by special process out of the fresh Pancreas. It immediately retard or arrest the forming of sugar and develop a potent effect in the body and causes a decline in all metabolic disorder. Each tablet correspond to 20 insulin units. Price per bottle Rs. 4/- cure box six bottles Rs. 21/-.

AMURAL. (Birth Control) A safe and harmless preparation to prevent conception and infection. Price Rs. 2/8 per bottle.

SANTUBEN. A curative treatmentfor TUBERCULOSIS approved and tested on over 20,000 cases in all stages.

Complete literature on request.

Price Cure Box Rs. 20/- and ½ cure Box Rs. 10/-.

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VIRILINE DEPOT—Indian Agency, 185, Princess Street, Mulji Jethia Building, 1st Flat, Near Kalbadevi Square, BOMBAY. (1)

INSURE WITH **UNIQUE**

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—10, Canning St., CALCUTTA.

A Purely Indian Life Office

of which the First Patron was DESHABANDHU C. R. DAS.

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ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1871 **100% INDIAN**

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278, Hornby Rd., BOMBAY.

FOR EYE TROUBLES USE

ANKHI—KHOOSH (Eye Drop)

A GUARANTEED CURE.

Report of cases of Eye Diseases treated in Mission Dispensary with Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop from 3rd November to 19th November, 1930.

Patient	Age.	Case.
Girl	10 years	Conjunctivities cured in 3 days.
Woman	45 "	" with sty cured in 6 "
Boy	4 "	Conjunctivities cured in 4 days.
Boy	10 "	" " 3 "
Woman	40 "	" Believed cured as patient did not attend any more.

The Poona & Indian Village Mission, Nasrapur. (POONA). (Sd.) GEO LIPTROTT, Superintendent.

BEST REMEDY FOR INFANTS, ADULTS AND OLD. Absolutely harmless if a whole bottle is put into the eye or drunk. ANKHI-KHOOSH NEVER FAILS.

Obtainable at all Chemists, Opticians and Stores.

INTERNATIONAL REMEDIES CO., 4, Queens Rd., Fort Bombay.

TRADE & FINANCE

Imperial Bank Holds Large Cash Balance

NO DEMAND FOR GOLD AND SILVER

Weekly Market Reviews

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

Bombay, July 3.

The announcement by the Prime Minister assuring financial assistance to India, if need be to maintain her credit, caused a healthy reaction in some of the markets.

MONEY.

Money rate remained steady throughout with call funds placed at 4-1/2 per cent, though on the turn of the half-year as much as 5-1/2 per cent was paid. Treasury Bill renewals during this period were offset by maturities, the former amounting to Rs. 396.75 lacs and the latter to Rs. 362.25 lacs. Government have stopped the issue of nine months bills both by tender and on tap. The trade demand shows a small increase of Rs. 9.15 lacs as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank, but the percentage of cash to liabilities has improved to 20.78 and is actually 1.69 per cent better than it was on 10th of July, 1930, when the bank rate was reduced from 6 to 5 per cent. The cash balance at the Bank amounts to Rs. 17.26 crores and is 1.42 crores more than on 11th July, 1930. The above facts induce a possible reduction in the Imperial Bank rate before long. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—

One to three months 4-1/4 per cent and Six months 3-3/4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 26th June, 1931 shows an increase of Rs. 201.19 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank, which now amounts to Rs. 17,26,58,000 as compared with Rs. 17.20 crores at this time last year. The per centage of cash to liabilities is 20.78, an increase of 1.89 per cent over last week. Loans and Cash credits have risen by Rs. 15.95 lacs and by Rs. 26.65 lacs, while Inland bills discounted have declined by Rs. 57.44 lacs. Government deposits show a large rise of Rs. 255.26 lacs to Rs. 16.35 crores, while Other deposits receded by Rs. 26.09 lacs to Rs. 64.55 crores. The bank rate still remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Following the Premier's announcement, India sterling stocks firmed up in London with a like reaction in the local market. The tone has since remained erratic and hesitant owing to the uncertainty surrounding the issue of a new rupee loan with investment demand still lagging behind. At the close prices were firmer. 3-1/2 per cent. Paper rose sharply to Rs. 60-6, and with slight reactions during the week closed at Rs. 60-10. 5 per cent. 1945-55 loan after improving to Rs. 100-2 closed at par. 5 per cent 1933 and 1935 loans kept steady at Rs. 99-13 and Rs. 95-12, while 1939-44 loan was unchanged at Rs. 93-7. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1931 and 1932 are quoted at Rs. 100-4 and Rs. 101. 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is placed at Rs. 104. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan remained at last week's level of Rs. 73, while 1934-37 improved to Rs. 89-2. 4-1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan is quoted at Rs. 82-4 and 1934 bonds at Rs. 94-12.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine, six and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday, the 30th June, 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 10,00,000, Rs. 16,-75,000 and Rs. 2,03,75,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months bills at Rs. 96-3-6 were accepted in full. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-3-6 and above were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-9-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-9-3 received approximately 5 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 10,00,000, Rs. 16,75,000 and Rs. 1,73,25,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months were Rs. 5-0-8, Rs. 4-15-0 and Rs. 5-9-9 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 1st July to 6th July, 1931 at Rs. 97-9-6 and Rs. 98-10-0 per cent respectively. Intermediate nine, six and three months treasury bills sold from the 24th June to 29th June, 1931, amounted to Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 15,75,000 and Rs. 1,80,00,000 respectively.

Tenders for six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, July 7, 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 10th July, 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

RS. 76.20 CRORES IN T.B.

An examination of the treasury bills and currency return figures makes an interesting reading. The total of treasury bills outstanding to-day is Rs. 76.20 crores and it is well to know how this large amount has been utilised. The purpose of the issue all along, as is well known, has been to control the credit situation in the country and to protect India's gold reserves.

RS. 50.75 CRORES CONTRACTION.

Contraction of currency against rupee securities since 1927 aggregate Rs. 50.75 crores, much of which has been required to offset the expansion caused by the incessant inflow of rupee coins to the treasury, amounting to about Rs. 48 crores during the same period. About Rs. 12-1/2 crores were utilised for meeting the deficit in last year's budget which has been added to the floating debt of India. Government have a cash balance of nearly Rs. 15 crores. It thus appears that the larger portion of the outstanding floating debt has not been used up for financing any capital or other expenditure.

METALLIC RESERVE.

A portion of the silver coins returned has been converted into bullion and sold, and a part of the gold holding in the P.C.R. has been transferred to the G.S.R., but despite this, the metallic reserve ratio to note issue is 96.48 as on 22nd June, while the requirement under the statute is only 40 per cent.

GOVT. CAN PAY OFF TREASURY BILLS.

It is thus clear that Government are in a position to pay off the outstanding treasury bills if need be without any undue strain on their finances, since they can expand currency and inflate without risk of unduly lowering the reserve ratio. The expansion, of course, will depend upon improvement in the general credit situation and the cessation of the menace to our gold reserve, as other wise the object will be defeated. Government shoud also be able to buy their sterling requirements in the open market and all this is dependent upon improvement in commodity prices and revival of world trade. Credit is plentiful, but there is lack of demand for 'bona fide' trade owing to confidence being rudely shaken by the uncertain political situation.

NO SOLUTION OF PROBLEM.

The Premier's announcement assuring unlimited financial assistance to India, if need be, in order to prevent a situation arising that would jeopardise her credit, is indeed timely, and most welcome. Of course, the help offered does not solve the problem inherent in the present situation such as remittances to the Home Treasury, revival of exports and securing of favourable terms for the rupee loan borrowing, but it offers real assistance as a relief measure.

THE SERIOUS PROBLEM.

The most serious problem confronting our currency system is the continuous increase in the already heavy accumulation of rupee coins in the treasury. This leads to inflation which is definitely undesirable owing to low commodity prices and, therefore, makes large contractions necessary.

SILVER QUESTION.

So long as Government do not tackle the silver question by prohibiting imports and supplying Indian demand from India's cumbersome stocks the process of recovery must, necessarily, be painful and prolonged.

LABOUR COMMISSION.

The report of the Labour Commission, which was appointed two years ago, has now been published. The document is a valuable one, and some of the recommendations are highly laudable.

In view of the financial situation and the pending changes in the constitution, however, it may not be possible to act up to many of the really sound recommendations, but it is sincerely hoped that when times get to normal, the recommendations will be given the attention they deserve.

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market regained confidence on Prime Minister's assurance and some sellers appeared at 1s. 5-25/32d. for ready, both here and in Calcutta. The rise was purely sentimental and with business conditions unchanged, the rate slipped to 1s. 5-3/4d. for sellers and 1s. 5-25/32d. for buyers. Sales by Government, however, are believed to be much smaller during this period. Forward deliveries are slightly steadier towards the end. Small amount of ready export bills were placed locally and it is reported that some forward bills were fixed in Calcutta. The following are the forward quotations:—

Up to 20th July 1s. 5-3/4d.; 21st July to 10th August 1s. 5-23/32d., 11th August to 10th Sept. 1s. 5-11/16d.; 11th to 30th Sept. 1s. 5-21/32d.; and October 1s. 5-5/8d.

The dollar sterling quotation after declining to dol. 4.86-5/16 closed at dol. 4.86-1/2. French francs appreciated to 124.25; the Belga to 34.90 and the Italian lira to 92.90.

A Press Communique of the 30th June states that the total transfers to the Home Treasury from 1st April to 27th June amounted to £9,750,504. Of which £1,179,620 were utilised on account of sales of sterling during the week ending 27th June. The net remittances to the Home Treasury amount to £6,750,000.

GOLD.

Gold market remained dull with prices slightly lower than last week. Ready lost half anna to Rs 21-3-9 per tola. Shipments abroad continue and so long as prices in the local market remain as low as they are and sterling exchange shows no improvement, gold that might have been tendered to the mint will be diverted to London. The daily offtake remains poor at 2,000 tolas and stocks amount to 1-1/4 lacs tolas. The price of sovereign continued unchanged at Rs. 13-9-3 for ready and Rs. 13-9-6 for delivery 27th July. In London the price of gold after declining to 84s. 9-3/4d. improved and closed at 84s. 11-1/4d. In our market, the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-4-3 and Rs. 21-3-9 for ready, Rs. 21-4-6 and Rs. 21-3-9 for 6th July settlement and Rs. 21-5-3 and Rs. 21-4-9 for 3rd August settlement. There is no gold arriving by the incoming mail. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 152,667 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is nil.

SILVER.

Prices in the silver market tended to be easier and activity has subsided. Ready declined from Rs. 45-7 to Rs. 44-9 on Monday and moved within a narrow range of four annas during the remainder of the week. The daily offtake has shrunk to the low level of about 20 bars with stocks amounting to 1100 bars. Owing to the approach of the settlement, transactions were largely of carry over nature, ready and near commanding a premium of about 4 annas over August. To-day, however, on firmer China advices rates improved with readys closing at 45|1. In Shanghai the tael improved from 1|3 15|16 to 1|4 5|16d. but closed at 1 4-1|8d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 13—13|16d. and 13-7|16d. both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 45-7 and Rs. 44-8 for ready and 6th July settlement and Rs. 45-5 and Rs. 44-4 for 3rd August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £30,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £56,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 122 bars and Rs. 18,079 in coin. This week's shipment from London is nil.

SHARES.

The Share Market remained fairly steady but business was on a restricted scale and largely confined to carry-overs. Cotton mill shares rose in sympathy with steadier raw cotton and following the the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—

Bombay Dyeing Rs. 687|8-692|8-683-12-685; Century Rs. 238|12-241|4-236|4-237|8; Central India Rs. 357|8-351|4-353|12; Crescent Rs. 61|14-63|2-62|8-63|12; Fazulbhoy Rs. 367|8-370-357|8; Indian Bleaching Rs. 136|4xd-133|12xd-133|12xd-135-xd; Indore Malwa Rs. 352|8-353|12-351|4; Kohinoor Rs. 137|8-131|4-133|12; New Great Rs. 142|8-135|12-136|4; Pearls Rs. 226|4-227|8-222|8; Simplex Rs. 65-70-65-66|4 and Swadeshi Rs. 290-283|12-285.

The miscellaneous section ruled steady with negligible investment demand. Tata Iron Ordys. rose to Rs. 24 and Defds. to Rs. 227|8. Tata Hydros remained steady at Rs. 106|4. Tata Power Ordinary shares closed steady at Rs. 403|12, while Andhra Valleys receded to Rs. 547|8. Alcock shares after declining from Rs. 215 to 207|8, closed at Rs. 216|4. Bombay Burma shares gained about 12 points over last week's closing to Rs. 405. Bombay Trams are quoted at Rs. 107|8 and Steams at Rs. 186|4. Bundi Cements improved to Rs. 13|2 and Indian Cements to Rs. 156|4. Katni Ordys. remained unchanged at Rs. 160, while Defds. improved from Rs. 625 to Rs. 640. Ahd. Prantij Railway shares improved from Rs. 795 to Rs. 800 and Tapti Valleys from Rs. 545 to Rs. 566|4.

Imperial Bank shares fell from Rs. 1047|8 to Rs. 1022|8 with Contributories declining to Rs. 252|12. Bank of India shares kept unchanged at Rs. 80|4, while Central Banks receded from Rs. 14|14 to Rs. 14|7.

I.Z. 1224.

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FREE FROM COMMUNAL BIAS

'A. B. Patrika" On Dr. Ansari's Scheme

The Presidential address of Dr. Ansari to the Bengal Nationalists Moslem Conference at Faridpur has sustained his reputation as a great nationalist who believes in the evolution of a united national state in India and amity and goodwill between all communities.

But the chief interest of Dr. Ansari's address lies in the solution he has put forward of the communal problem. Dr. Ansari claims for his proposals merits which are to be found, according to him, neither in the scheme advanced by the All-India Moslem Conference nor in the suggestions of the Hindu Mahasabha. Although we cannot see eye to eye with him on all the points in this scheme, we do not hesitate to give him the meed of praise for the refreshing freedom from communal bias which is its general characteristic.

The main point in the scheme, namely, joint electorate with adult suffrage and no reservation for the majority communities under this arrangement will have the support of all right-minded persons in the country. But we regret that while recognising the unjustifiable character of the demand for majority reservation for a majority community under adult suffrage he has committed the blunder of urging the same thing for the Mahomedan majority in Bengal and the Punjab under different conditions. He insists that before the establishment of adult franchise or until the voting strength of the Mahomedans in these two provinces exactly corresponds to their numerical strength the Mahomedans must have a majority of seats reserved for them in the Provincial Legislatures. May we appeal to the great Moslem nationalist to consider how this demand has been regarded by him as consistent with the democratic principle he has rightly referred to again and again in his speech?

But perhaps Dr. Ansari thinks that without this reservation, his community in Bengal and the Punjab will remain in a position of minority in the Legislatures so long as adult franchise has not been established. We may tell him that in so far at least as Bengal is concerned his apprehension is groundless. The chances are that the number of Mahomedan voters will exceed that of the Hindu though their voting strength may not mathematically correspond to the strength of their population. The necessity for reservation for the Moslems to secure a majority of seats for them will thus completely disappear. We believe Dr. Ansari will be satisfied with a bare majority in the voting register and is not really anxious for an exact equivalent on the electoral roll of the numerical proportion of the Moslem community. We further take it that he will not insist on the extension of franchise on the preposterous and wholly undefensible basis of different qualifications for different communities.

There is another point in Dr. Ansari's scheme of representation to which we must draw his attention. He does not want reservation of seats for any minority which constitute more than 25 per cent of the population no matter what might be the percentage of its voting strength. Is this proposition consistent with his demand for majority representation for Mahomedans if they happen to be in a minority in the voting register, when it is certain that their voting strength will in no circumstances be less than 25 per cent? —"A. B. Patrika."

DR. ANSARI'S SPEECH

Emphasis On Nationalism

The "Tribune" writes:—

The main emphasis of the speech from first to last is on nationalism, on Hindu-Muslim unity, on the necessity of concentrating on the fight for freedom, on joint electorates and on the absolute necessity of doing away with the pernicious and anti-national system of separate electorates.

"The system of joint electorates, based on adult franchise, or a franchise which reflects the proportion of your population on the electoral roll," Dr. Ansari said to his hearers again and again, "is the only means to lead you to freedom, to happiness and to prosperity. We have only one fault to find with this otherwise unexceptionable observation; and that is that Dr. Ansari does not seem to realise that the second half of his recipe involves an undue discrimination between one community and another, which is both unnecessary and may be a source of misunderstanding and trouble. To increase the number of voters of a particular community by artificially lowering its franchise as compared with another community is itself a communal proposal, which goes against the root principles of both democracy and nationalism. And why should such a proposal be regarded as necessary, when adult franchise is by general admission the goal, and the first business of a national Government will necessarily be so to educate its masters that within a period of a very few years adult franchise may be introduced? Is a few years, say, a decade at the outside, so long a period in the life of a community that it must rather sacrifice sound principles, than wait for this period to have its population share in the constitution.—"Tribune".

Communalists Exposed.

The "Hindustan Times" writes:—

"Dr. Ansari submitted the pretensions of the All-Parties Muslim Conference to a clear and incisive analysis and had very little difficulty in proving that that body was thoroughly unrepresentative of Muslim opinion. And it is this body that is at the back of the unnatural opposition to the Congress and the country. The All-India Muslim League which now exists only on paper and which could not attract a quorum for its last annual meeting at Allahabad, and the Central Khilafat Committee, once no doubt an influential organisation, but now on its last legs, comprise the strength of the All-Parties Muslim Conference. On the other hand, as Dr. Ansari pointed out, the last meeting of the Nationalist Muslim Conference at Lucknow was attended by no fewer than 619 delegates. The inference is obvious. The bureaucracy is interested in making out that Muslims oppose the Congress. It therefore sets up its prizeboys to speak in the name of all Muslims. Their cry is repeated by faithful correspondents of the Anglo-Indian and British press and the opinion is sedulously kept up that the bulk of Muslim opinion is opposed to the Congress and Swaraj.

A "Converse Proposition" !

The "Pioneer" writes:—

Dr. Ansari obviously "stands for democracy"; and he makes the pertinent declaration that the system of joint electorates based on adult franchise or a franchise, which reflects the proportion of a population on the electoral roll, is the ultimate solution of the communal problem. Otherwise stated, this means that joint electorates and adult franchise go together. This position was adequately recognised in the Montague Chelmsford Report with which Dr. Ansari may furnish his memory to realise that he has said nothing staggeringly new. The converse proposition of Dr. Ansari's statement is that, without adult franchise, joint electorates are infeasible if the interests of the minorities are to be properly protected. What, then, is the immediately practicable scheme? How does Dr. Ansari support his session from the main body of Mussalmans over the issue of joint electorates, particularly as he was quite agreeable to the continuance of separate electorates for the period of five years? The actual point on which unity was broken related to a referendum on the subject of electorates on the termination of the experimental period. To a referendum Dr. Ansari would not agree. We see in his speech no convincing explanation of his attitude.

WHO REPRESENTS MUSLIMS?

DR. ANSARI'S CHALLENGE.

The "Tribune" writes:—

The most remarkable portion of Dr. M. A. Ansari's presidential address at the Bengal Nationalist Muslims' Conference, recently held at Faridpur, was that in which he conclusively proved that the so-called "All-Parties Muslim Conference" did not represent the Muslims. As he pointed out, its two principal component parts, the Muslim League and the Khilafat Committee, have ceased to count in Indian politics, and the last annual session of the Muslim League could not even secure a quorum for conducting its proceedings. As against this, the Nationalist Muslims' Conference, recently held at Lucknow, was attended by as many as 619 delegates representing the Muslims of all Provinces. The cry of "Islam in Danger" raised by the Muslim Separatists, declared Dr. Ansari, was raised by cowards and disgruntled bigots, who had done no real good to their community or country and were anxious to serve their own personal ends by continuing the communal excitement engendered by Separate Electorates.

TRULY REPRESENTATIVE OF MUSLIM OPINION.

DR. ANSARI'S SPEECH.

The "Searchlight" writes:—

Dr. Ansari's is an adored name in the country and whatever comes from him has singular attraction for his countrymen, both Hindus and Muslims. The speech that he delivered the other day at Faridpur, while presiding over the All-Bengal Nationalist Conference, has materials and qualities enough in it to attract the attention of all politically-minded people. The speech is important not only because it gives a clear exposition of the policy and principles of the group to which Dr. Ansari belongs, viz., the Nationalist Muslim Party, not only because it exposes the hollowness of the pretensions of the All-India Delhi Muslim Conference to be the true representative of Muslim opinion in India, but also because it breathes ideas and sentiments that would do credit to any Nationalist leader, whether a Hindu or a Mahomedan, because it invites the Muslims to shake off the fetters of slavery from their motherland in the same way as any other son of India should do. "I would urge you to rise to the occasion and acquit yourselves as true sons of Islam. Cries like 'Minorities in Danger,' and 'Islam in Danger' should not make you panicky. Mussalmans are brave people. They are generous to their neighbours. Islam has not taught you to live under foreign yoke. It made you free 1300 years back. You have forged these fetters of slavery for your selves. Shake them off and go down to history as the liberator of India"—this was the impassioned appeal Dr. Ansari made to his co-religionists. We do not know what response it will evoke in the general Muslim heart, but there can be no doubt about the sincerity of the appeal and about the nobility and patriotism of him who made it.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

D. Com. (I.M.C.) Exam Result-1931.

The following sudents of the Davar's College of Commerce have been declared successful in D. Com. (I.M.C.) Diploma and Certificate Examinations of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, held in May last. The first and second places in India are secured by Davar's College Scholars, viz., by Mr. C. S. Nair and Mr. M. H. Vakharia respectively:

SPECIALISED BUSINESS ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT DIPLOMA:—Vakharia Mahomedbhai H. Khanbhai (Distinction in Practical Commerce and Finance and Commercial Geography). Mehta Kalidas Damji—(Distinction in Com. Correspondence). Bhukhanwalla Champaklal, Chhotalal, A. B. Bhide, Mistry Jamnadas Uttamram, Punegar Hormuzdiar Jehnagirji, Punegar Vistapi Jehangirji.

SPECIALISED BAKING DIPLOMA:—B. S. Nagendra Datta, Janna Guddipande Venkata.

SPECIALISED COMPANY SECRETARIAL DIPLOMA:—Nair C. S. (Distinction in Secretarial Work and Practice, Company Law and Practical Commerce and Finance). Bhatia Ishwar Singh—(Distinction in Secretarial Work and Practice). Mahva Kaikhushru Maneckji.

SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA:—Doctor Noman Ahmedali.

SINGLE CERTIFICATES: Gulhati Bhagwan Singh in Accountancy and Practical Commerce and Finance. Dave Ramanlal Someshwar in Business Correspondence.

EXEMPTIONS:—The following Diploma Students of the College have obtained exemptions in the subjects mentioned below:—1. Sethna Indrajit Gangadas—in Practical Commerce and Finance. and Business Correspondence. 2. Soudagar, Gulam Nabi—in Practical Commerce and Finance, and Business Correspondence. 3. Vijayakar Keshav Narain—in Commercial Arithmetic. 4. Miss Hilla S. Khambatta—in Secretarial Works and Practice. 5. Mondkar Gajanan Purushottam Secretarial Work and Practice. 6. Panthakey, Kaikhushru Dinshaw in Company Law. 7. Shah Devchand Manilal—in Secretarial Work and Practice. 8. Subramanium T. R.—in Commercial Arithmetic and Mercantile Law. 9. Joshi Kehav Pandurang—in Commercial Arithmetic. 10. B. Krishnamurty—in Commercial Geography. 11. S. M. Mehta—in Secretarial Work and Practice and Company Law.

G. D. C. A. Exam Results

The undermentioned have been declared by the Accountancy Diploma Board to have passed the G. D. C. A. examination held in March 1931:—

L. H. Bhatt; B. K. Borkar; S. C. Chhatrapati; U. N. Keskar; B. B. Laxmeshwar; J. P. Parikh; P. T. Parikh; D. V. Parulekar; R. A. Seetaram K. S. Sambia; C. Seetharamanjaialu S. V. Sundara; N. D. Suryavanshi; R. N. Trivedi; L. S. Vernekar; R. Warrier.

The undermentioned candidates have been granted by the Accountancy Diploma Board exemption in Accountancy and Auditing viz., N. V. Nayak and K. R. Swadi.

The undermentioned candidates have been granted by the Accountancy Diploma Board exemption in Law, viz., A. K. A. M. Khan, H. G. Dishi; V. D. Karkhanis.

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"JAYAVASIKARINI OR LUCKY CHARM"

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For five questions. ... ... Re. 1.
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This is prepared according to Sastras after performing certain Japa and Homa. This can be worn by every one. By wearing this, one will have success in his undertakings, obtain the kindness of great men, increase in his profession, several benefits in several ways, good effects, good personality and great union in the family. There will be several other benefits also by wearing this and it is impossible to describe them fully here. If once used the result will be known. If children wear this they will be free from all kinds of "Graha Doshas." When ordering for it please furnish your full name, approximate age, sex and caste.

The cost of one Kavacha Rs. 10.
If five purchased at a time Rs. 40.

CERTIFICATES.

Some of the many received in May 1931.

.....My eldest son is using your Talisman and he is quite happy. Kindly therefore send another Talisman for my sister.
(Sd.) B. SREERAMULU, Clerk, High School, Punadipadu, Krishna District, 15-5-'31.

.....All the predictions sent to me last year proved to be quite correct. May you be blessed with long life
(Sd.) S. MOOKKIAH, Gonavy, Deltota, Ceylon,, 16-5-'31.

.....I am glad to inform you that what you foretold in my Jatakam came out to be true, I again want you to give me the same kind of One Year Life Reading.
(Sd.) Sri T. P. V. T THUMPAGADAVA.
Agraharam Akidu, 18-5-'31.

This Talisman contains a peculiar root enclosed in it after performing the necessary puja and homa according to Sastras. As this is sent by post to several places this is prepared in a way as to get no contamination whatever. For the last fifteen years this is purchased in several places in the world and especially in India and its effects are fully realised. This can be worn by males and females, old and young without any distinction of caste or creed. It is impossible to describe its effects fully here but only a few are stated below.

1. It is a fact that every one who wears this will get his difficulties and financial embarrassment decreased gradually and will get elevation in every way (but one should not consider that by wearing it he will become a millionaire the next day).

2. If business people or those in service wear this they will be free from the effects of bad stars and they will flourish well or obtain the favours of their superiors.

3. However clever one may be in conducting the business, still he will get loss and obstacles at times. This Talisman will relieve of such difficulties and loss and will make him to prosper well.

4. Students, by wearing this will get success in their examinations and will have no obstacles in studies, and will be quite healthy.

5. If there be no union among family members and quarrels arise without any reason this Talisman will bring peace in the family.

6. If difficulties occur as the result of black magic this Talisman will remove them after wearing it.

7. Children will be getting several doshas up to the tenth year of their age; this Talisman will remove such doshas and will make the children to live long and healthy.

8. By wearing this one will get the blessings of the Almighty, kindness of elders and charitable disposition.

9. Whatever illness one may be suffering from, this Talisman will show signs of cure after wearing it and will cure the illness gradually. There are several other benefits by the use of this Talisman.

We prepare also "Special Talisman" which will give greater effects and success in all reasonable affairs although unfavourable results are expected. But it will not give any effect in races, lottery and gambling. Those who require Special Talisman should furnish full particulars regarding their Gothram and House name, if any, and their full name. If the horoscope is available a copy of it may be sent or the date of birth may be mentioned. The purpose for which this Talisman is required should be clearly stated. This is made of gold and the necessary puja and homam will be performed for about forty days from the date of receipt of the order. An advance of Rs. 20 should be sent for its preparation and the balance of Rs. 30 will be recovered by V. P. P. when the parcel is sent with the necessary instructions for wearing the Talisman.

The Ordinary Talisman is made of Silver and it will be sent in a day or two after the receipt of the order. Its effects will continue for a year or two but those of the Special Talisman will last throughout the lifetime of the person wearing it.

The cost of Ordinary Talisman ... Rs. 2
" if ten purchased at a time ... " 15
" of the Special Talisman ... " 50

The name and address should be written clearly and whether the Talisman should be sent by V. P. P. or the cost is sent in advance by M. O. should be stated V. P. P. can be sent to places in India, Ceylon and Burma, but it cannot be sent to South Africa, and other Foreign Countries (Malay States). If orders are sent from those places the cost of the Talisman together with Re. 1-8-0 being the parcel charges should be sent in advance by M. O. or B.P.O.

Thanks very much for your Jayavasikarini Talisman which steered through the storm of unavoidable circumstances and crowned with success in the First Arts Examination. Over and above through the Indomitable power of your Jayavasikarini Talisman, I have been coming out with flying colours in every attempt. I thank you, again with sincere prayers to God for your long life and prosperity.
(Sd.) G. S. MANOLI.
Gibb Town, Dharwar, 2-5-'31.

.....I am very glad to tell you that what you had predicted about my examination has come true. I have passed my High School Final Examination.
(Sd.) V. GANAPATHI c/o. RAJAM IYENGAR, Reddiar Temple, 51 Street, East Rangoon, 14-5-'31.

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The cost of one Kavacha Rs. 12-8
If five are purchased at a time Rs. 50-0
When ordering for this please write your full name and the approximate age.

CERTIFICATES.

Some of the many received in May 1931.

.....With the favours of your Talisman I am getting every success.
(Sd.) S. S. PATIL, Dentist, Modhol 25-5-'31.

.....Please accept my hearty congratulations on your forecasting correctly about my success at the recent University Examination. I am glad to inform you that I got through successfully in the B.Sc. Degree Examination as you had predicted.
(Sd.) M. O. ALASINGER VASI, "Dwaraka House," Malleswaram, Bangalore City, 21-5-31.

.....You sent me a Life Reading last year in your No. 95474 dated 2-6-'30. It has been correct up-to-date. Please send me a Life Reading in continuation of the above period.
(Sd.) K. S. VINAYAKAM, Station Master, Madanapalle Road, Madras Presidency 25-5-'31.

V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, D. A. Sc., Gandhi Astrologer,
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To-day's Indian Radio Programme
1-45 p.m. A Sponsored programme by H. M. V. Gramaphone Co., Ltd.
7 p.m. Kakubhai D. Ved's light music.
5 p.m. Miss Mai Varerker's talk on "Practical side of women education (in Marathi).

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A general meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Unions Rooms to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.)

FIRST KING OF PARTHIA.

Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavry, will deliver a public lecture on "Mithridates, the First King of Parthia," at the K. R. Cama Institute premises (Ravelin Street) today at 5-45 p.m.

BORIVLI CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The extraordinary general meeting of the Borivli Congress Committee will be held at "Ganati Nivas" Borivli, on July 12 at 8-30 a.m.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Mandvi District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 a.m. at the Mandvi Congress Office.

MAHARASHTRA SEVA SANGH

The Secretary, the Maharashtra Seva Sangh writes:—

A general meeting of the Maharashtra Seva Sangh was held at the Congress Houe on Sunday the 5th instant and the following office-bearers were elected:

President: Mr. Shanker Rao S. Patil.

Vice-President: Mr. Chandrakant S. Arnalker.

Secretary: Mr. R. P. Bile and Mr. R. D. Tendulkar.

Treasurer: Mr. N. N. Madan.

Members: Messrs. K. N. Nene, S. Dinkar Rao, B. P. Sindhe, P. S. Amondker, P. Vishnu, T. Shankar and Parulekar.

MARWARI YOUTH LEAGUE

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of Marwari Youth League to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Nagindas Master and Purshotamdas Tricumdas will speak and Mr. Dalpatram P. Pathak will preside.

TODDY SHOP PICKETING IN 'C' WARD.

Mr. Manibhai Desai, Secretary of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee and a member of the B. P. C. C. was seen at duty on the Marine Lines shop, and his requests never went in vain but almost all who came there went back promising they would not go to any other shop. The feature of the day was the grace shown by the Picket Road Toddy shop keeper against whom there were some complaints. It is reported some of the shop keepers are selling the Toddy outside the shops which is against the License Rules. The picketing went on very peacefully and nothing untoward has happened.

'C' WARD TODDY PICKETERS CONFERENCE.

All the volunteers and the Council Members of the Committee as well as the B. P. C. C. members (old and new) to-day (Monday) are requested to meet at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Committee's Offices, when discussion on picketing and fixing of places will be done and arranged. Those who have not received the badges are also requested to come at that time when they will be given the badges.

BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE:—The following students have been declared successful at the D. Com. (I.M.C.) Examination held in April last:—

SPECIALISED COMPANY SECRETARIAL GROUP.

C. F. Amroliwalla; H. B. Contractor; K. J. Kanga (Distinction in Secretarial Work and Practice); S. B. Rege (Distinction in Practical Commerce and Finance); R. K. Parekh; S. S. Pattekar and M. A. Vajifdar.

SPECIALISED BANKING DIPLOMA.

S. S. Shetty (Distinction in Economics).

SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA.

Y. L. Shambhag.

SINGLE CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

Accountancy:—D. R. Kotnis (with distinction); L. G. Marathe; A. S. Nene and M. A. Sakhardande.

Mercantile Law, etc.:—A. N. Bhide.

STACK AND CHAPLIN'S FLIGHT.

LONDON, July 5.

Constantinople.—Stack and Chaplin took off to-day for London.—Reuter.

"SHIP OF FEDERATION WILL SOON START IN CALM AND FAIR WEATHER"

NAWAB OF BHOPAL'S ASSURANCE.

Official Communique About Princes' Deliberations In Bombay.

BOMBAY, July 5.

The following authoritative statement is issued to the Press on the results of the deliberations among Princes and their Ministers in Bombay during the week:

In pursuance of the two resolutions adopted at the last session of the Chamber of Princes which, while supporting in principle the scheme outlined at the Round Table Conference, authorised its representatives on the Indian States' Delegation further to carry on discussions and negotiations with due regard to the interests of the States and subject to final confirmation and ratification by the Chamber and each individual State, and in order to secure for the guidance of the Delegation a clear expression of the views held on the different issues arising out of the Sankey Scheme, the Chancellor had fixed a meeting of the Indian States' Delegation as well as of the Standing Committee, to come off in Bombay on the 30th June.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

The questionnaire which had been issued last May, had elicited replies from over sixty States of whom more than fifty by their specific suggestions in respect of various heads had expressed themselves in favour of the Sankey Scheme. It may be mentioned here that when issuing the questionnaire and asking for replies by a specified date, the Chancellor had stated that if replies were not received by that date, it would be assumed that the State "had no comments to offer."

Taking advantage of his intended visit to Bombay in connection with their meetings, the Chancellor in consideration of certain uneasiness in the minds of the smaller States on this question had also invited a few Princes to consult with him privately in regard to the question of representation. Before these private consultations took place, the Maharaja of Patiala and some other Princes desired that all those present in Bombay, Princes and Ministers, might also be associated with the projected private consultation. This suggestion was promptly accepted and the resulting meetings were largely attended.

PATIALA'S POSITION.

Advantage of these meetings was also taken to consider the Scheme put forward by his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, in elaboration of the statement previously issued by him. In explaining his position to the meeting, his Highness made it clear that he was not opposed to Federation, although he was opposed to the Federal Constitution outlined in the Sankey Report. His Highness' scheme was supported at the meeting by Mr. Nabi Baksh of Bahawalpur.

ANTECEDENT TO FEDERATION.

His Highness of Dholpur suggested a Confederation of Indian States as a step antecedent to Federation and this suggestion was supported by Sir Prabhasnanker Pattani. The rest of the speakers supported the scheme of Federation as outlined in the Sankey Report. Among these were the representatives of Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore, Kashmir, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Dhar and Lunawada.

The discussions held cleared away many misunderstandings. At the end of two days' discussions, a Committee was appointed to consider the various schemes and suggestions put forward and report to the Indian States' Delegation. This Committee consisted of his Highness the Chancellor, and their Highnesses of Bikaner, Patiala, Dholpur and Dungarpur and Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachari, Mr. Nabi Baksh and Colonel Haksar. It met and decided in connection with his Highness of Dholpur's scheme that the idea of Confederation should be dropped. But it agreed to pursue and further explore his Highness' suggestion that the Chamber, while retaining its present advisory functions should also be utilised as an electoral college. The Committee also agreed that this exploration should be carried out by the Special Organisation under the direction and guidance of his Highness the Chancellor and a report be made to the Indian States' Delegation.

PATIALA TO KEEP AN OPEN MIND!

The result of the discussion of his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala's scheme was that his Highness felt persuaded further to consider his proposal in the light of the observations offered. He assured the Committee that as a result of the discussions he had with them he would keep an open mind.

At the first meeting of the Indian States' Delegation, the consideration of the replies to the questionnaire was remitted to a Committee, consisting of all the Ministers of the Delegation and the report of this Committee was placed before the meeting of the Delegation at which were present:—

Their Highnesses the Chancellor, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur, the Maharaja of Rewa, the Chief of Sangli, Sir Akbar Hydari, Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao (on behalf of Mysore), Sir Manubhai Mehta, Colonel Haksar and Mr. R. C. Kak (on behalf of Kashmir).

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala joined the meeting at a later stage.

Definite and unanimous conclusions were reached as regards the strength and composition of the two Federal Houses, the method of representation and the qualifications of representatives. As regards the distribution of seats amongst the States, alternative solutions were arrived at.

SMALLER STATES APPREHENSIVE?

While the discussions held have revealed general support to the Sankey Scheme, a more specially on the part of States that represent in population, area and revenue, by far the largest proportion of the whole, it is recognised that there is still in the minds of the smaller States some hesitancy resulting from apprehension as to the recognition of their legitimate rights of representation in the Federal Legislature.

THE SHIP OF FEDERATION.

His Highness the Chancellor is convinced that the decisions now taken by the Indian States' Delegation will go a long way to relieve the anxiety of the smaller States, on this score. Nevertheless, other formulae are being worked out with a view to render complete satisfaction to all interests concerned, in the matter of their proper representation. His Highness the Chancellor is sure that there is widespread desire on the part of the States to see the consummation of the Federal Scheme, and in the words of Sir Mirza Ismail he believes that the ship of Federation will soon start in calm and fair weather on her prosperous voyage to her destination which is a united and greater India within the British Empire.—A.P.

M. A. JAMES—2 July 5.

INDIAN STATES' AND TRUCE.

GANDHIJI EXPLAINS THE POSITION.

BORSAD, July 5.

In the course of an article headed Indian States and Satyagraha Mr. Gandhi writes in Navjivan:—

The settlement arrived at between the Government and the Congress does not apply to Indian states. There was no civil disobedience movement in Indian States. Even if it desired, Government could not bind the Indian States through the settlement. As a matter of principle neither the subjects of Staes nor their rulers are, therefore, bound by the terms of the settlement. The subjects can offer Satyagraha and practise Civil disobedience. But if peoples' energies are frittered through improper resort to satyagraha swaraj would be delayed.

Mr. Gandhi, however, still holds the view that if the subjects of Indian States, for the present, rest satisfied with the reforms that can be secured through friendly approach and be devoted to constructive work the goal can be easily reached. When British India wins Swaraj many problems in Indian States will be automatically solved.—A.P.

CABLE ITEMS

RUGBY.—Duke and Duches of York will leave London on their visit to Paris on July 17 on Golden Arrow boat train and stay at Paris until following Wednesday as guests of Lord Tyrell at British Embassy.—B.O.W.

RUGBY.Kaye Don piloting Miss England Second on Lake Garda on Friday evening beat his own world's water speed record of 103 decimal 48 miles per hour by nearly one mile and a half. On first of his two runs which were not official attempts on record, he attained a speed of 110 miles an hour. New steering gear has been fitted to Miss England Second. During this week-end official attempts on record will be made.—B.O.W.

Strike In Toyo Podar Mill

CONGRESS WORKERS ON THE SCENE

The workers in the weaving department of the Toyo-Podar Mills working night shift downed tools soon after midnight on Saturday. The weavers complain that there has been drastic cut in the wages paid to them on some sorts.

On Sunday morning the news was communicated to the Congress workers working for Labour. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami hurried to the De Lisle Road, where the mill is situated, and made inquiries. Investigation on their part is still going on and, it is understood, they would put the grievances of the workers before the management and get them redressed.

STRIKE CONTINUES.

In the meantime the strike continues. As yet only the weavers working night shift have gone on strike and it is expected that their comrades working day shift will also join them, as the grievances are common. If the situation is allowed to drift owing to tactless handling there is every possibility of a complete stoppage of work in the mill and the story of the Khatau Makanji Mill strike, which took place recently will be repeated.

A meeting of the strikers was held on Sunday morning at De Lisle Road Maidan under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union at which Mrs. Ushabai Dange and Messrs. Gaikwad, Tavde, Parashram, Sangamnerkar and others spoke.

PROSECUTION'S APPLICATION FOR CANCELLATION OF NIMBKAR'S BAIL.

High Court Postpones Hearing To July 13.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, July 3.

The prosecution had applied for the cancellation of Nimbkar's bail and the High Court had fixed July 6 for hearing. On an application from Nimbkar asking for time to file counter-affidavits the High Court has postponed the hearing to 13th July. The Prosecution allege that he made speeches before the Bombay workers and last evening they filed another affidavit that Nimbkar along with 16 other accused is a signatory to a telegram of greetings to the Trade Union Congress Meeting in Calcutta. Mr. Kemp informed Mr. Sheo Prasad, the defence counsel, that the prosecution was going to move the High Court for the cancellation of Mr. Hutchinson's bail in connection with incident of the Telegram to the Trade Union Conference.

CHIRNER DEFENCE AND RELIEF FUND

An Appeal To The Public

Messrs. H. M. Joshi and S. C. Joshi, Secretaries, Chirner Defence and Relief Fund, write:—

After a protracted trial of the Chirner Firing case lasting for several months, the jury returned an unanimous verdict of "not guilty in respect of all the charges against all the accused." The Sessions Judge, however, disagreed with this verdict and has referred the cases of 4 accused to the High Court. He has also convicted 29 accused and sentenced them either with imprisonment or with fine.

We are highly grateful to the generous public who have so far contributed to the Fund; but for which the work of defence would have been very difficult. The funds so far collected have been exhausted. It is necessary to prefer appeal to the High Court.

We have, therefore, to request the public again to send in their contributions to the fund at an early date. Remittances may be sent to the Secretaries, 80 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"UNIVERSITY & MAHATMA GANDHI"

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter published in the issue of the "Chronicle" of June 24 under the heading "University and Mahatma Gandhi," please permit me to say, for the information of your correspondent and the readers of your paper, that I learn from a reliable source that a Resolution proposing to confer such a degree "on Mahatma Gandhi" and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has already been given to the Registrar of the Bombay University by Dr. A. G. Viegas, L.M. & S., F.C.P.S., (Bom), and that the matter is before the Syndicate of the University for consideration.—Yours, etc.,

"A READER."

Bombay June 26.

WELFARE OF INDIA LEAGUE

BOMBAY, July 5.

The Welfare of India League is being formed and has the support of prominent Europeans and Indians. The organisers will be making a fuller announcement very shortly.—A. P.

This Picture And That.

—:o:—

LACS WASTED ON GOVERNMENT LUXURIES BUT, NO MONEY FOR HOSPITALS!

LET CONGRESS ACT WHILE THEY TALK' SAYS NARIMAN.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President B. P. C. C. writes:—

For years past there has been a clamour not only all over our Presidency, but throughout the country to give better and further medical relief to the millions of suffering masses both in the cities and villages. In point of medical relief and education, India stands, perhaps, last in the long list of all the modern civilised countries, both of the West as well as the East; the scandalous percentage of hospital accommodation of 2 or 1 even in large cities like Bombay, is, probably, the lowest in the world.

INHUMAN.

As a result of persistent agitation, a Medical Relief Committee was appointed, which recommended about six years ago an increase of at least 2000 beds in the city. Since then, though the population has increased, still even one third of that maximum requirement has not been provided, and on the top of that comes, what the Indian Minister describes, as a tragedy, but what we should describe as an act of cruelty, the Government decision to close nearly 150 beds out of the already meagre provision and a further reduction in the dieting and food from the already starving supplies made. We cannot imagine a more callous and inhuman act than to let ailing and suffering, helpless and poverty-stricken human beings die like rats in the streets, for want of medical aid and attendants, and still a serious attempt is made to justify all the barbarity in the sober name of economy and financial stringency. With what face can the same Indian Minister and his colleagues whilst drawing fat salaries of 5 or 6 thousand a month with half a dozen allowances for cars, bungalows, hill-journeys, etc., make an appeal for public charity."

LAKHS ON GOVT'S LUXURIES.

Even to-day, in the bankruptcy budget, that has no means to provide for medical relief and education, lakhs of rupees are frittered away for such frivolous, luxurious and useless items like the sumptuous allowances to the Governor, the Bands and Body-Guards, gardens and pictures and furnitures, special trains and touring expenses, Military Secretaries and Private Secretaries, Indian A.D.C.'s and European A.D.C.'s, all that pomp, grandeur, criminal extravagance and waste, simply to keep up the dignity and empty show of the Grand Moghul of the Government House! On the very day and in the very issue of the paper that made the tragic announcement of the closing of Hospital beds in the City, there appeared in the next column the "glad tidings" of a "Dancing Party" at the Government House, a sumptuous entertainment of luxurious extravagance, the expenses of which will be met not out of the fat salary of these kind, "sympathetic" bureaucrats, but out of the "sumptuous allowance" provided in the budget, by taking the famine-stricken and hospital-ridden people; nearly a lakh of rupees is spent, not every year, but every month, on the Governor and his staff and Government House expense, including the Executive Council, and nearly 50,000 more every month are wasted on the "Chota" Governors, i.e., the three Commissioners, who have been retained, though recommended to be scrapped years ago by the Retrenchment Committee appointed by Government.

"BRAZEN-FACED."

20 lakhs a year paid out of Provisional Revenue for the losses incurred on Development chawls alone, not to speak of the much greater loss on the whole venture and we can add many more such items. With all this, how can they assume a garb of injured innocence and brazen-facedly appear before the public and try to justify the callousness on the ground of economy and financial stringency?

WAITING FOR DOOMSDAY.

A Committee of certain aristocrats has been formed more to save their face, than really to solve the problem. They will meet leisurely, when they can spare time from their other money-making engagements and, perhaps, at the end of 12 months produce a paper-scheme to save human lives and sufferings. In the meantime, the poor, unhoused, and unprotected citizens must suffer and die patiently without being patients in any hospitals or pray God to suspend their miseries and ailments till the financial position of the Government of Bombay has improved,—a contingency not likely to occur till dooms-day.

LET CONGRESS ACT!

The question is what is the duty of the Congress at such a critical juncture? Will this pet national institution of the people merely wait and watch this tragic game from a distance and leave these poor people to the tender mercies of fat-salaried and hard-hearted Indian Ministers and their white colleagues? Certainly not. While these aristocrats, who are mainly responsible for bringing about such a crisis, merely ponder and deliberate, the Congress will begin to act as early as possible. We will appeal to such humanitarian institutions like the Congress Free Hospital, The Lad Congress Hospital at Bhuleshwar and other similar, popular and National Medical Institutions, immediately to come to the rescue of suffering humanity. The Congress Hospital at Khetwadi can be extended so as to increase the number of beds and the Management of the Lad Free Hospital at Bhuleshwar may be requested to reopen their Institution to meet the extra emergency created by this unkind act of the Government.

CALL A CONFERENCE.

Taking advantage of the presence of Mahatma Gandhi and the President and Leaders of the Congress in Bombay, a conference may be called of all really interested in the problem, to find a speedy and effective solution, so as to afford immediate relief, and I am confident that in this humanitarian undertaking, the Congress will have the whole-hearted and sincere support, not only of the medical profession but of the humane and philantropic public of Bombay.

GENERAL RAINFALL ON WEST COAST.

POONA, July 5.

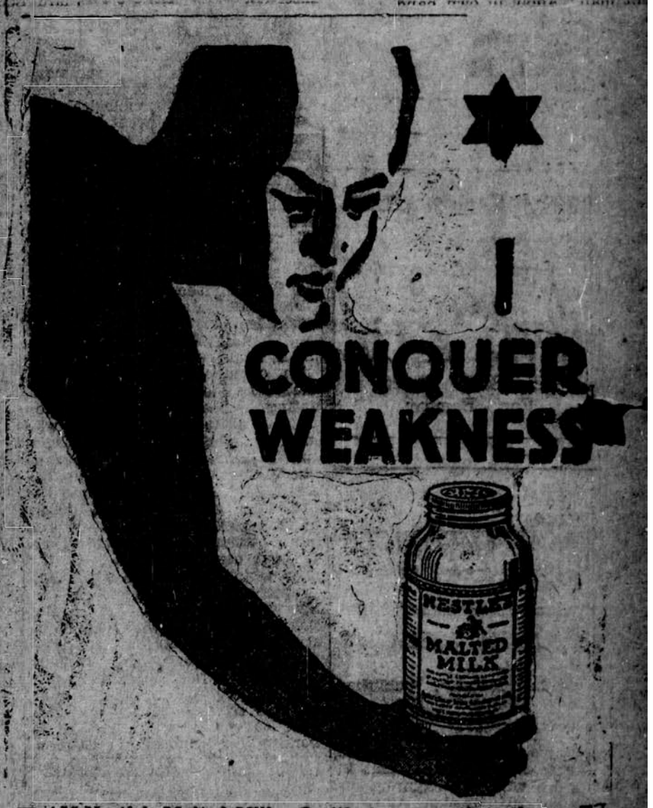
Yesterday's depression near Jhansi lies this morning as a low pressure area over the south-east Punjab. It has caused locally heavy falls of rain in east Central India, east Rajputana, north Punjab and Kashmir. The monsoon has been active in Lower Burma, north Madras coast and from the United Provinces to Konkan and Gujarat and has extended in the Punjab. The temperature has fallen appreciably in the Punjab and Rajputana. Yesterday's unsettled conditions at the head of the Bay are less marked to-day. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, west United Provinces, Central India, the east and north Punjab, East Rajputana, Konkan and Malabar and local in Assam, Bengal, Kashmir, west Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, Mysore and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, North-West Frontier Province and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Lahore and Dalhousie four inches; Srinagar, Gulmarg, Sonamarg and Ajmer three; Sialkot, Jaipur, Surat and Bhavnagar, two; Dharampore, Simla and Kotah, one and a half; Hissar, Dera Ismail Khan and Jhalrapatam, one; Bikaner, half; Montgomery, Rajkot and Ahmedabad, a quarter; Mahableshwar three; Belgaum and Vizagapatam, one and a half; Bombay, Mysore, Trivandrum, Mercara, one; Malegaon and Ratnagiri, half and Cocanada, a quarter.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease in Central India, Rajputana and the adjoining divisions of the United Provinces, increase in Assam, east Bengal, the Punjab, and Kumaon hills, and extend in West Punjab and along the North-West Frontier.

General rain will continue in the plains of the East Punjab, and Central Provinces and along the west coast of the Peninsula and round the head of the Bay.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain will continue in Kashmir and along and near the Punjab and Kumaon Hills during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.



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BULLETIN No. 2. Juvenol Nagar, 6th July, 1931.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1931.

"INDIA IN 1929-30."

"India in 1929-30", published on Friday last, is the latest edition of the familiar official Annual on India. This Annual purports to be a statement prepared for presentation to Parliament in accordance with the requirements of Section 26 of the Government of India Act. The object of that Section was evidently to acquaint Parliament annually of the current political situation in India and also her general progress. One might, therefore, have well expected now in the middle of the year 1931 a report for the official year 1930-31. But thanks to the fact that most heads of departments that have to furnish provincial reports for the All-India general survey are accustomed more to talk of efficiency than to show it, this Annual has not been an exception to the general rule of belated official publications. The delay this year is particularly regrettable because in the fifteen months since the expiry of the period reviewed in the Annual, India has moved so fast and far that it is not easy for us to recognise the India under review. It is a pity too that the review does not prepare Members of Parliament for the things that will confront them in the next few months. While the report as a whole deals with the official year ending 31st March 1930, many of the figures quoted in it, even those about the important subject of India's imports and exports, refer only to the calendar year 1928-29. What a contrast will a well-informed Member of Parliament note between Lancashire's trade with India as reviewed in the book and what little of it now remains!

The report under review is a bulky volume of about 500 pages and may be said to have boiled down a number of provincial reports for the year. It is thus a compact summary of important facts and figures and fairly recent events in the administration of India; and, with all its faults it is an invaluable handbook to a student of current India history. It is not a dull summary, as most summaries are, and many chapters in it are written in a bright pleasant style, refreshingly different from that of the average official report. Where political and other controversial matters come in, facts have been, as usual, coloured or twisted or altogether suppressed. That process may possibly deceive some Members of Parliament, who will therefore knock against the truth in a different way all too suddenly. But not even an Indian school boy will be deceived by the official version of Indian politics.

The most interesting chapters in the report are the first and the third, dealing respectively with "Some Outstanding Events" and "Politics", the former giving a bird's eye view of the year's main events. The report rightly observes that "unquestionably the outstanding feature of the period under review has been the problem of India's constitutional future." But with remarkable caution the author of the review of that problem brings it to a close just at the point the campaign of civil disobedience began. Unlike the authors of certain provincial administration reports, he strictly confines himself to his dates and refuses to anticipate the events in April 1930 and later. That restraint, however convenient to the author, will naturally disappoint any reader of the report supposed to deal with current events. The noteworthy political events in the period actually reviewed are the Viceroy's announcement in October 1929 regarding the Round Table Conference, Indians' response to the announcement, the epoch-making Lahore session of the Congress and the preparations for the national campaign including the memorable march of Mahatma Gandhi through Gujarat. These momentous events constituting the genesis of a mighty but peaceful "revolution" in India and one of the most remarkable revolutions in the world are dealt with by the author in a brief, summary and matter of fact manner which shows that the psychological importance of those events on the eve of a great upheaval is quite beyond the mentality of an official compiling an official report. He remembers, however, that he should put the blame for the fruitless negotiations between the Viceroy and the Congress leaders in December 1929—upon those leaders. Says the report with regard to the negotiations: 'From the outset the two Congress leaders (Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru) took their stand upon a reinterpretation, on more drastic lines, of a clause in the Delhi manifesto relating to the grant of Dominion Status, although to anyone who was aware of the constitutional and historical relations between the Viceroy, His Majesty's Government, and Parliament, or of the political situation in Great Britain at that particular moment, it was quite evident that no radical alteration could be effected in the offer which His Excellency had so recently made. Never-the-less Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru, neither of whom could be accused of ignorance of constitutional or political facts, insisted that if the participation in the proposed Conference in London were to be secured, its functions must be specifically restricted to working out a form of Government for India equivalent to full and immediate Dominion Status." Neither the Congress leaders nor the Viceroy could be accused of ignorance of the issues involved. The Congress leaders have no reason to regret their insistence. But if the Viceroy had brought to the negotiations in December 1929 the chastened feeling and the sense of India's justice and strength that he ultimately did in March 1931, he might possibly have averted or at least indefinitely postponed the change in India's attitude towards British connection. The report under review is the last of a long familiar series. The next one is bound to be far different and will, we hope, be presented to an Indian "Parliament".

PREPOSTEROUS.

In a despatch, dated June 5, the special correspondent of the "Times," London, at Simla wrote: "Welcome unanimity was achieved by the Indian Sandhurst Committee this afternoon, when for the first time an important question was put to vote. The subject was the selection of candidates for the annual quota of 60 cadets and the scheme proposed by the Commander-in-Chief was approved without a single dissentient vote. It was agreed that 30 cadets should be appointed from the ranks of the Indian Army, 24 by competitive examination and 6 by nomination." If this information given out for the consumption of British readers is accurate, then all that the Committee were doing, from June 5 to Friday last, was the routine and minor task of settling the curriculum and the location of a college for training Indian officers. If they had "without a single dissentient vote" agreed to the Chetwode proposals which are retrograde in character compared to the Rawlinson Scheme and will postpone real Indianisation indefinitely, the members of the Committee had not much left to do after June 5.

The message from our Simla correspondent, dated July 3, tells a different tale, however. It appears that five Indian members of the Committee have refused to accept the findings of their colleagues and have preferred to incorporate in separate minutes their points of difference with the majority. It is remarkable that one of the essential points of difference relates to the very question regarding which the British public was informed a month ago, that there was complete unanimity in the Committee. The dissenters emphasize the fact "that the question of annual intake of candidates into college should have been left for the decision of the Committee and not fixed at 60 by the Government, as this, in their opinion, was not in accordance with the spirit underlying the recommendation of the Defence Sub-Committee of the R.T.C.—that immediate steps be taken to increase substantially the rate of Indianisation in the Indian Army in order that the Defence of India might, to an increasing extent, be the concern of the Indian people and not of the British Government alone.' " In view of this emphasis on the part of the members of the Committee who have prepared notes of dissent, it is intriguing to know what really happened on the afternoon of June 5. Were the Indian members informed categorically by the author of the 60-Cadets-Scheme that this was the Government of India's idea of the "increasing extent" of the "concern" the people of India should have in regard to the defence of their own country and that there could be no discussion about this officially settled fact? In the public interest, the Indian members of the Committee, now that it has finished its labours must lose no time in explaining the occurrences of that afternoon. Their attitude has already been grotesquely misinterpreted by the special correspondent in Simla of the "Times." They owe to the public another duty. Our Simla correspondent states that difficulties have arisen regarding the publication of their Minority Reports along with the Majority Report and a ruling on this question is to be sought from the Government of India. It is preposterous that an attempt should be made in this manner to suppress the publication of the views of the dissenting minority. We are amazed that on a point like this, a reference should have been necessary to the Government of India. Evidently, there is afoot a mysterious game to advertise the opinion of the majority to the detriment of the views of the dissenters and public suspicions regarding such manoeuvres will be strengthened by the news from Simla that the Committee's Report will be published only a few days before the Round Table Conference. Such a report deserves to be published immediately, along with every note of dissent and the dissenters must see to it that this is done.

SUICIDAL POLICY

A Simla message states that the General Purposes Sub-Committee on retrenchment examined on Thursday the Director of Civil Aviation on various questions relating to expenditure in his department and as reards the Indian State Air Service. For some time rumours have been afloat that on account of financial stringency the Government of India desire to close down the State Air Service and that the question of linking up Bombay and Calcutta with internal subsidised air lines will be given up. It is the wrong kind of retrenchment to adopt a policy which will make it impossible for Indian pilots, already trained, to do public service by securing employment in State Air Lines or in private undertakings subsidised by the State. A good deal of public money has already been spent on aerodromes in this country. Some of them are in danger of being rendered unserviceable because of the lack of repairs. The Government of India, we understand, have already placed orders for two Aero machines. There are enough Indian pilots available to run, under these conditions, a State Air Service cheap and efficiently. The Indian members of the Retrenchment Committee owe a duty to the public in this connection. They are expected in the interest of indigenous air enterprise to circumvent every move which throws obstacles in the promotion of such enterprise. What those obstacles are, what is the game behind this latest move to close down the State Air Service, is analysed by an Indian airman of considerable British and Continental experience of flying in a statement we publish elsewhere. The public must protest against every move to keep Indians out of this new line, so that interested quarters can then declare that Indians have no "Air sense."

WELCOME PROPOSAL

It is understood that the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be moved to organise a farewell function in honour of Mahatma Gandhi and His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal on the eve of their leaving for the Round Table Conference. If Mahatmaji is to leave for London next month the City Fathers will be seizing a golden opportunity in arranging this function to pay a tribute on behalf of Bombay to this greatest Indian of modern times and to the Nawab of Bhopal, one of India's distinguished sons. His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal has endeavoured to promote the cause of national unity and it is a very welcome proposal, indeed, that Bombay should have a public opportunity to give expression to its admiration for his devoted efforts in a noble cause.

Trifles

I was reading the other day the true story of a man who "gambled in human passions" and did himself rather well out of it. He is generally known as "the Mystery Man of the Great War," otherwise Sir Basil Zaharoff.

I was reminded of our own Sir—well, let's call him also "Basil Zaharoff" as the Mystery Man of the Great War against Indian Freedom. He is as eminent as the Greek Sir Basil.

* * * * *

I had an inspiration. I said to myself "How about it?" and at once sent a wire to my friend "Circles" at Simla.

I have just received the following reply "Despatching notes of my Diary as soon as all's quiet on R. T. C. Front. Wait."

* * * * * *

"India is a Founder-Member of the League of Nations and enjoys in it equal rights with other Member-States".

—Anglo-India.

So now you know what "India" is. All that remains to be discovered is the whereabouts of "India". This too is not difficult.

I have an idea that its permanent address is Whitehall, London. For, "the Secretary of State for India is ultimately responsible for the appointment of Indian delegates and for their instructions."

* * * * *

If you are going that way, do drop in for a few minutes' chat. It seems to be a very interesting kind of bird.

And don't forget to compliment it on the exclusive distinction that it so fortunately enjoys among its fellow members. For, I understand that "India is the only original member which is not self-governing."

* * * * *

What has been credited by Anglo-Indian and British "friends" to Congressmen as a fond, if fatal, desire, appears to have been safely accomplished by a great leader of the Musl'm community at Allahabad.

The feat is really more remarkable than the conquest of "Kamet" or the re-painting of the Eiffel Tower.

I am sorry that you should have missed it.

* * * * *

But here it is: "Mr. Hafi Md. Husain, Bar-at-Law, in reply to Pandit Jawaharlal's letter, pointed out that anything, which was forced by the Congress upon the Moslems against their will and resented by them, was bound to result in a communal outburst."

We must all congratulate Mr. Md. Husain for having smashed the Steel Frame and its subsidiaries at Allahabad.

No, you are wrong. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has not yet been arrested for it.

* * * * *

Says the London correspondent of the 'Statesman': "When all allowances are made there is considerable support for Mr. Churchill's theory that the inherent difficulty of early Federalism is coming home to very many of their Highnesses."

* * * * *

I too had the pleasure of meeting the Difficulty in Bombay the other day. I had a long conversation in the course of which Difficulty told me that it was paying a visit to Their Highness who had welcomed it with great warmth and vigour.

But I am now reliably informed that Difficulty had to cut short its stay and leave suddenly for Home—or was it Simla? I am sorry I have forgotten the exact destination.

ARMY INDIANISATION THROUGH SEGREGATION.

—:o:—

INTOLERABLE INSULT TO INDIA'S MANHOOD.

((BY DR. K. K. DADACHANJI).

After stage-managing the puppet-shows of the Round Table Conference and its Sub-Committees in London, the astute British diplomatic stage-managers are now busy with re-enacting replicas of the same in India. Some Indians at least have been taken in for "there is the veil (of ignorance and credulity) through which they cannot see" the game of the stage-managers.

In my previous contributions, I have tried to lift the veil, and expose in their nakedness the camouflage of the 'Defence Committee No. 7 of the Round Table Conference.' In this and subsequent articles, I shall endeavour to analyse and expose the real character of the puppet-show called the Indian Sandhurst Committee No. 2, which sat at Simla. At the first meeting of the Committee, the Chairman—the Commander-in-Chief—is reported to have stated that the Committee was called in accordance with the resolution of the Round Table Conference. It was a Committee of "Experts", appointed to work out details for the establishment of a Military College in India, for training candidates for Commission in all arms of the Indian defence services, and prospective officers for the Indian State forces. He then alluded to the universal condemnation of the 8-Unit scheme of Indianisation and Segregation. Then, he said he had proposed to the Government that they should Indianise (which means segregate) one complete Division or 15 Units of the Indian Army of all arms. This is a proposal which redoubles the universal condemnation, and insult to the manhood of India.

OLD SCHEME REVIVED.

The Round Table Conference-wallahs might be deluded by all this tall talk into believing that the formation of the abovementioned Committee as well as the proposal for the Indianisation of a Division were due to their joy-rides to London and back. So, it may be stated categorically that even before the idea of the Round Table Conference was mooted, the Schemes for an Indian Military College and Indianisation of a Division were already drafted, as can be proved from printed official documents. The second edition of the Indian Sandhurst Committee was appointed mainly to endorse and register the decisions arrived at years back by the Military Strategists.

INDIANISATION MEANS RACIAL SEGREGATION.

Let us consider the problem of Indianisation. How many readers can explain offhand the 8 Units Indianisation, i.e., Segregation Scheme! Under the Scheme it was laid down that 6 Battalions of Infantry and 2 Regiments of Cavalry should be experimented with, at the start. The peace establishment of Officers of an Indian Infantry Battalion comprises 12 King's Commissioned and 2 Viceroy's Commissioned Officers, in all 32 officers, whilst that of an Indian Cavalry Regiment comprises, 14 King's Commissioned Officers and 18 Viceroy's Commissioned Officers also 32 in all, as in the first case. Indianisation therefore, means the substitution of an average of 12-14 Indian Officers holding King's Commission for the same number of British Officers, who in course of time would be excluded altogether from such Indianised Units, for their special benefit as members of the twice-born Race of British Brahmins, for they will not have to serve under any superior Indian Officers. This is the 'real object' of Indianisation or Segregation. This is an intolerable insult to the manhood and particularly the youth of India and the camouflage of Indianisation of a Division of 16 Units, i.e., double of the 8 Units, will aggravate this insult to the self-respect of our nation. Is Young India going to stand any longer such an insult? There is not a single British Dominion that can ever stand such humiliation.

WANTED EQUALITY OF STATUS.

Let the youth of India particularly demand the status of equality and equality of status or

(Continued on page 8.)

LONDON LETTER.

—:o:—

DIE-HARDS GLOAT OVER DIFFERENCES AMONGST INDIAN PRINCES

(By AIR MAIL).

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, June 26.

The meeting of the representatives of the All-India Moslem Conference and the Congress Moslems at Simla was reported in the Press here with a gloom of pessimism. Even before the meeting assembled, nothing but black forbodings filtered into the British Press. The attitude of the so-called "special correspondents" in India suggests the dictum "Wish is father to the thought." They betray their fervent expectancy and hope that this attempt at settlement may fail. They make vague and mischievous statements about what the leaders of the Conference Party seem to pour into their ears, and their ears alone, about their belief concerning the success or failure of the negotiations.

PATIALA SCHEME AND BRITISH DIE-HARDS.

The tangle of the Maharaja of of Patiala's change of front is reported as getting more complicated day by day. More Indian Princes are announced to have joined the lead given by the Maharaja of Patiala, though not from their own rational disfavour of the Federal scheme but because of personal interest. It is further stated that some Princes have announced their intention of absenting themselves from the next Round Table Conference to avoid an embarrassing situation. Care is, however, taken to magnify petty events and wanton rumours, with due discretion of omitting names. A split in the camp of the Indian Princes very much strengthens the hands of the Die-hards here, who insist, and have insisted always, on the inclusion of the Indian States in the Federation as a component, essential to the success of the scheme.

VIRTUOUS CURIOSITY.

Gandhiji's reply to Mr. Baldwin's Malvern speech has evoked mild curiosity. An Englishman is not prepared to concede that he lives in India on the monopolist benefits accrued from privileges, he has been unjustly granted by the existing Government. When Gandhiji asks for surrender of these privileges by the English in order to be on a par with the nationals, virtuous curiosity is expressed, and they go so far as to label Gandhiji's claim as "provocative."

LANCASHIRE'S RESENTMENT.

India once again occupied an important position in the list of questions before the House of Commons on Monday, 22nd June. The boycott of foreign cloth was, as usual, one of the chief items of interest to the English parliamentarians, more specially because it affected their means of subsistence. The most vital part of an Englishman is his stomach. One may plead with all sincerity the strongest arguments for moral justice or equality, without the slightest effect; and yet, if an Englishman's daily ration of jam and cream is reduced by as little as a dram, he shows holy horror. He cannot understand why he must go to picture-houses only once a week now instead of twice before. Oh, no! he must have his pleasures even though at the cost of those who are half-clad and semi-starved.

The Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association addressed a letter to the Secretary of State for India in connection with the continued boycott of Lancashire cotton goods in India. Lancashire has still to learn wisdom and discretion. She cannot bear to be ousted from any market in the world even though she may be ousted by means unquestionably fair and scrupulous.

BIKANER'S REPLY.

The Maharaja of Bikaner's reply to the recent manifesto of the Maharaja of Patiala has been given an insignificant place in the columns of the Press here. Scattered quotations from this reply are all that the English public were allowed to judge. The reply was, indeed, spirited and well to the point. Whatever personal differences may exist between one Indian and another, or between a certain section of the Princes and another, it is essential that differences, personal or communal, should be set aside for the sake of the common goal

(Continued on page).

NOTES OF THE DAY

Belated Withdrawal.

"Young India" published on Thursday last two extra-ordinary circulars, issued from the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Rae Bareili, and dated 19th June, suggesting how the Zamindars and Taluqdars could quickly and effectively collect rents from their tenants. Of these circulars Mahatma Gandhi said that "they clearly betray hostility towards the Congress and Kisan Sabhas and invite the Taluqdars to strong action against the Kisans". A. U. P. Government communique was issued on Friday stating that the Government "have just seen two letters issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Rae Bareili to local land-owners", that "certain passages in these letters are not fully in accord with the atitude which has been maintained by Government in respect of the relations between landlords and tenants", and that the Deputy Commissioner has accordingly been instructed to cancel those letters". It is curious that the Government seems to have known nothing of those letters till Gandhiji published and protested against them. But it is better late than never, and it is also something that Gandhiji's protest has prevailed against official prestige.

Change Of Section.

The communique also states that, as regards orders issued under Section 144 "to which reference has been made in the press", the Deputy Commissioner "has already substantially modified them on his own initiative". The communique does not indicate the nature of the substantial modification; but probably the reference is to the reported complete withdrawal of the orders which were served under the section against Rae Bareili workers and against which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had protested. The reports, however, of the withdrawal of the charges and also of the cancellation of the Deputy Commissioner's letter are overshadowed by the latest ominous report that proceedings have already been started against about 700 persons under Section 109 Cr. P. C. and a large number of arrests are being made every day. It remains to be seen if the Deputy Commissioner's letters were cancelled after they had become obsolete and if charges under Section 107 are now found handier than those under Section 144.

Hooliganism That Failed.

In his closing speech at Faridpur, Dr. Ansari is reported by the Associated Press, to have made a pointed reference to attempts at breaking up the Conference by "opponents who, he said, had resorted to all the tricks of their trade, which had become familiar now." In this connection, we quote the following significant observations of our contemporary the "Mussalman" of Calcutta:—"But when they go out of their way and have recourse to means which sometimes or in some cases verges on 'goondaism', to prevent free expression of opinion on the need for joint electrates, their conduct becomes most reprehensible" That telegrams were sent from Mussourie and Dacca to certain gentleman at Faridpur, requesting them to adopt any means to make the Bengal Nationalist Muslim Conference a failure, goes to show how far the senders of these wires have morally gone down and to what extent they can go for the attainment of a sordid end. We have just one word to say. These "gentlemen" who seek thus to strangle Muslim Nationalism are preparing the rope for themselves.

The Pot On The Kettle.

If it is true, as reported by Reuter, that Mr. Lloyd George, a master of picturesque invective indulged in "one of the bitterest personal attacks the House has heard for many years", then even the bitterest enemies of the unfortunate victim must sympathise with Sir John Simon. But while the world will feel deeply with the Right Honourable member representing Spen Valley in the interests of no one in particular, it will also await impatiently fuller details, or rather a verbatim report, of Mr. Lloyd George's super-brilliant onslaught. Meanwhile let us agree entirely with Mr. Lloyd George's assertion that "Greater men had changed their minds without leaving this slime of hypocrisy in passing from one side to another." It sounds like a warning based almost on intimate experience.

Police Inspector's Conduct Criticised.

—:o:—

HUMILIATING TREATMENT OF UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS

JUDGE PASSES STRICTURES

Charge To Jury In Chirner Case

One of the special features of the historic Chirner Shooting case which ended last week was the lengthy address of the Sessions Judge, Mr. B. N. Sanjana to the Jury.

The address was a bulky volume of 200 closely typed sheets and took over ten hours to read. All the members of the Jury were supplied with typed copies and it facilitated their following it. The Public Prosecutor and the Defence pleaders were also supplied with a copy. The following is a summary of the earlier portions of the address:

The earlier portion was devoted to explaining the Law—various Sections of the Indian Penal Code under which the accused were charged and it took over an hour to go through that part. The Judge then proceeded to review the facts of the case as they were brought before, according to the prosecution story and the oral and documentary evidence.

After giving a topographical review of the spot which the Jury had themselves visited and narrating how villagers assembled at the spot the Judge produced lengthy extracts from the depositions of the principal figures in the drama viz., Mr. R. D. Patil, the Police Inspector of Panvel, Ranger Alekar, the Forest Officer and several Talatis and Police Patel of Chirner who were present on the occasion. After examining the evidence of those who had ascended the hill the Judge examined the evidence of the Talati of Kelavane who had waited at the foot of the hill. This witness threw light on the cause which led people to rush up to the hill and also obliged the Mamlatdar to go there. The cause was the alleged slapping of a Satyagrahi by Mr. Patil and accused No. 31 Khare was the man according to that witness who brought the news down. It was in all probability true that a slap was given but this small incident was exaggerated into a lathi charge and it was that report that created the tense atmosphere and prepared the ground for the general flare-up.

THE CASUALTIES.

The Judge then produced the evidence of some villagers and at the end pointed out that the proceedings of the evening resulted in ten deaths and injuries to 37 persons two of whom subsequently died and the number of dead was brought to 12. Five of the dead including the Mamlatdar and 18 of the injured including 14 constables were officials. The rest of the casualties were from the public. Total deaths from gun shot wounds were 8 including the Mamlatdar and injured 17.

The Judge then proceeded hurriedly to glance at the defence. He pointed out that all the accused had put in their written statements and repelled the charges against them. They denied that there was a conspiracy, that any of the accused had taken part in cuting wood, that any of them were arrested and escaped from custody, that the crowd had become an unlawful assembly at any time or resorted to violence and they charged the constables with starting fire without the least ground or justification for it. They all averred that none of them had anything to do with the deaths of the constables or even was near them when they were caused. They characterised the evidence against them as wholly false and attributed their implication in the case either to the machination of their village enemies or to the chagrin felt by the police at their refusal to bear false testimony against others. The Judge added that, indeed, so many of them attribute the proceedings against them to their courageous conduct and refusing to be police tools and testify against others that one was left to wonder whom if by chance these persons had consented to be witnesses the police would have made the accused.

Proceeding the Judge asked the Jury whether a Satyagraha of that formidable character could have humanly been possible without a preconcerted plan and careful preparation for days before hand. He further asked them if they had the least doubt that the crowd on the Maidan had burst out into turbulance as soon as the descending party came down. He took two facts for granted in the review that was to follow, viz., (1) Prearranged Satyagraha and (2) Turbulence of the crowd.

"RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONGRESS."

He further held that the party responsible for designing and putting through the Satyagraha was undoubtedly the Congress organisation in Panvel. He explained what was the preparation made by that organisation and observed that it might be at once admitted that so far as Congress was concerned the Satyagraha was probably intended to be conducted purely in accordance with the creed of non-violence. And so far as the few Congress volunteers were concerned they did not deviate from it with a single exception of exaggerating a slap into a lathi charge. He then referred to what Mr. Patil had said in his evidence about their conduct. But he added that although they might admire the spirit and courage of those individuals the first blame of the occurence must necessarily rest on the Congress organisation which first by songs and speeches, Prabhat Feris and itinerant lectures instilled contempt for law and authority in the ignorant peasantry of the countryside incapable at all times of looking beyond the surface of things and after thus preparing the ground mobilised stupendous masses on a law-breaking expedition without making the least provision to guard against eventualities which an ordinary foresight would have made obvious to any one.

From Congress, the Judge turned to the Government, the other party in the fight and reviewed what preparations it had made, for the occasion. He pointed out that such Satyagrahas were not unknown to the officials. Previous to the one on September 25 there had been five of a similar kind at different places including two at Chirner. The one to take place on September 25 was however to be on a larger scale and apprehending it the Mamlatdar Mr. Joshi wrote to his immediate superior, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (Mr. Kaundinya). But that officer not realising the proportion and seriousness of that Satyagraha wrote back to say that he did not think his presence necessary and issued certain instructions regarding the arrest of the leaders and other Satyagrahis. The local officials were thus left to face the situation as best as they could. And consequently the Official party as it was composed went to Chirner on that day.

"NO PRECONCERTED PLAN."

The Judge then narrated the story of the day's events as was disclosed from the statements and the ordeal through which the officials present on the day had to pass. Coming to the part of Police Inspector Mr. Patil, the head of the local constabulary he said that Mr. Patil had not thought out any policy for himself other than the one stated in the letter of Mr. Kaundinya to the Mamlatdar. Probably that policy—of arresting the Satyagrahi leaders and speech-makers—was tried with success and Mr. Patil was not prepared for any change in the tactics of the Satyagrahis but they, however, fell away with the speech making and straightway marched into the jungle. Mr. Patil also followed them and effected several arrests. But it appeared that the possibility of the situation any time obtaining graver proportion never suggested to him and he had no preconcerted plan for avoiding risk of dangerous developments.

NOBLE ACTION OF CONGRESSMEN.

Proceeding the Judge observed that certain circumstances might probably point to the Jury that Mr. Patil had failed to make a prompt or correct appreciation of the position at all material times. He did not realise the gravity of the situation until the riot had burst forth in all its ugly manifestation and then he was without any srategy or resource of his own to confront it. At once he was submerged in the vortex with no hope of obtaining a control over the situation, his constables out of sight and the official party inextricably mixed up with the hostile crowd. If he lived to see the day's sun setting it was due not to any foresight or skilful and energetic move on his part but the nobls and courageous action of certain Congressmen.

Unfortunately an act of indiscretion or two on his part earlier in the evening appeared to have supplied the leaven of excitement. The Judge here referred to the slapping incident. He said Mr. Patil himself denied giving a slap. But the Ranger and the Beat Guard whose veracity on the point could be relied on had spoken to it. Another tactless blunder was the handcuffing of the prisoners which in view of the excited crowd was not calculated to soothe their feelings.

"SHATTERED IN NERVES."

Reviewing what followed after those two incidents the Judge observed that a cool mind accustomed to take the bearing of a situation at a glance and rapidly think out a suitable measure for coping with an emergency might even at the last moment before crossing the brook have realised the necessity of keeping together the available police force and so deployed it that it might act with the greatest possible effect in keeping off the aggression. But that did not occur to Mr. Patil.

That was a moment when courageous generalship might have yet availed to ward off danger. But it found Mr. Patil so resourceless that not a thought was given to the risk of letting the constables proceed in a desultory single file to be engulfed amongst the hostile multitude. The sudden development and the tragic consequences following upon it obviously left Mr. Patil so shattered in nerves that even after he found himself safe in Chirner amongst friendly people his only thought was to return to Panvel leaving the dead and the injured to their fate.

HUMILIATING TREATMENT OF UNDER-TRIALS.

After completing the review of the part played by the principal figures in the drama who were present on the scene of tragedy the Judge proceeded to examine the conduct of Mr. Raje. the Deputy S. P. of Kolaba, the Special Investigating Officer appointed by the Government, as his conduct had come in for considerable criticism at the hands of the defence pleaders. His treatment of some accused while they were undertrial prisoners in his custody and of witnesses called on the pretext of examination had evoked the loudest protest.

"Mr. Raje took over the charge of his work on October 5, moved to Chirner on 11th, arrested the first batch of three 2 accused on 12th and forwarded them to the Magistrate on the next day. In the intervening 24 hours he kept them in the Ganpati's temple at Chirner but with their hands tied by ropes. The Ganpati's temple is a public building situated on a frequented road with iron bars for walls. So this rather humiliating condition of the prisoners could not have escaped the observation of many. October 12 was also the day when a number of villagers were summoned from different villages for examination and it is probable that some of them also saw those accused with their hands tied. Certain person from Panvel including an M. L. C. had also visited Chirner on this same day and seeing those prisoners tied up in that fashion concluded that they were being subjected to unnecessary indignity and wrote to the District Magistrate about it."

"Accused No. 30 when produced before the Magistrate on the 13th complained about this treatment and further added that he had been given a slap. The slap was denied and found by the Magistrate to be untrue but the tying of hands by rope during the whole period between arrest and conveyance to the Magistrate was admitted fact. The reason assigned was that hand-cuffs were not available in Chirner. That meant that if handcuffs had been available they would have been used to keep the prisoners fettered during the whole period of 24 hours, before they were sent on their journey to the Magistrate. This hardly in consonance with ordinary considerations of humanity and certainly not of Government rules which forbid the use of handcuffs on under-trial prisoners not on transit except when there is a reasonable ground to fear that violence would be used or rescue attempted."

"SPECIOUS PLEA."

The argument to justify the use of rope was that those prisoners were the wood cutters on the day of Satyagraha and had escaped from police custody and so it was feared that they would again make good their escape. The judge did not know how that explanation would strike the jury but probably it was likely that they would regard it as a specious plea. The prisoners had a fortnight's interval to disappear if they had intended to do so. But they had not left their home or the village. That they would have run away again after their arrests would look to some as a far-fetched inference. But assuming the inference to be plausible still it might be argued that there was little justification for subjecting those three under-trials to the mortification of being pilloried in view of the public. It could not have been beyond the resources of the police to have secured the use of a convenient room where they could have been decently interned until removal to Panvel. Or if a suitable arrangement of that kind was not possible then their arrests could have been so timed as to make their immediate removal to Panvel possible.

OLD TIME BARBARITY.

Continuing, the Judge said: "But these three are not the only prisoners who complain of harsh treatment. Many others have raised the same complaint. Nearly half the written statements of the accused are nothing but bitter outpourings against the harshness to which they were subjected, during the period of confinement under police custody. Many had been retained by police in their own custody on remand for days together. They were not then put in the ordinary lock-up where they could be safely locked in or otherwise left unchained as befitting human dignity. They were put in police lines or such other buildings as suited the convenience of the Investigating Officer. Such buildings do not have barred doors and windows. So on the pretext of keeping those prisoners secure it is alleged handcuffs were put on them. A single pair of handcuffs was used to chain two prisoners together and these handcuffs were retained all day and night. So that one could not sleep, bathe or even go out to ease himself without the other accommodating him. This sounded like old time barbarity hard to credit and perhaps you would not have attached faith to complaints of such harsh treatment but for the evasive replies given to them by the Investigating Officer in his cross-examination. For instance accused Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 apart from their part in the present Satyagraha are admitted on all hands to be respectable citizens who had on the fatal day done their best to give protection to both the Ranger and Mr. Patil against the fury of the enraged mob, carried them home and given them food and shelter until they could travel to Panvel. Also their normal attitude towards Public servants generally before the Satyagraha day was friendly and obliging. They were in police custody on remand for nine days and during that period it was complained that they too with many others were subjected to the same treatment. When the charge of such treatment was put to the Investigating Officer in cross-examination there was no attempt to deny it but rather to justify it" as appeared from his replies.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

BELI RAM AND BROS, Princess St. (W.), the leading Chemists and Druggists of Bombay, beg to draw the attention of their numerous customers to the outstanding quality of THOMSON'S DOUBLE MALTED MILKS. Plain and Chocolate flavours, now sold at Rs. 2-10-0 and 1-14-0 per pound with free Shakers.

PARSIS MUST GO TO PERSIA

TO HELP PERSIANS

Shah Controls Commerce, Says Persian Journalist

A well attended public meeting of Parsis held on Saturday at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when the well known Persian journalist, Aga Saef Azad addressed the gathering on "the Modern Persia and Parsis' Sir Phiroze Sethana was in the chair.

Aga Saef Azad was greeted with continued cheers when he rose to speak. He made a short speech in Persian which was translated to the audience, in the course of which he described the rapid progress of Persia during the past few years. He stressed that Persians were now desirous of welcoming back Parsis to the land of their forefathers.

After thanking the organisers of the meeting for the opportunity given to him Mr. Saef Azad said that when he returned to his own country from Berlin he had important conversations with the Cabinet members of Persia as also with His Majesty Saha Reza Pehlavi. When he acquainted the King of his intention to visit India with a view to bring about better understanding between Parsis and the Persians His Majesty had displayed a keen interest in the subject and had given him every encouragement. He had asked the speaker to assure the Parsis that they would meet with a cordial welcome in their ancient motherland and that Iran, wanted them back in their own country.

SHAH KEEPS AWAY COMMUNISTS!

Persia was now a thoroughly changed country. With the spread of education and modern ideas the people were religiously tolerant and justice was meted out to every body without distinction of caste of religion. Person a and property were as secure now in Persia as in any other country and gangs of robbers had been converted into peasants by the endeavours of the King.

Transportation facilities had been considerably improved and the country was safe both politically and economically. The Government was controlling the commerce of the country for the benefit of the people. The king was doing his best to keep away Communist influence from the country.

More than all there was a growing desire in Persia to welcome back Persians who had long since been living in foreign countries, so that the might also do their share for the betterment of their country. He assured them that they would meet with nothing but a cordial welcome if they returned to their ancient land. He exhorted the audience to show their unity with the Persians by putting on Persian caps. In conclusion he said that the relations between Great Britain and Persia were most cordial.

WRONG KIND OF RETRENCHMENT

—:o:—

Folly Of Closing Down State Air Service

An Indian airman with considerable British and Continental experience, writes:—

Is it advisable for the Government of India to close down the State Air Service? Is it the case that they would not be sorry to see Indian pilots already trained deprived of the opportunity of serving the State? Or is it that they want again Imperial Airways to take up the contract? Or is it that they want to create the impression, without giving any subsidy to any Indian Company with a Rupee capital, that it will be unable to do the work which can be done by the State Air Service?

I hear that the Government of India have ordered some planes and what I read in the Bombay papers and in the "Statesman" is that the Imperial Airways have wired to the Government of India that they are willing to accomodate the Government of India if there is a chance or if the State Air Service would be closed down. It was rumoured that the Government of India wanted to engage Indian 'B' Pilots out of the 10 Indian 'B' Pilots now available in order to work as assistant pilots for some months under English pliots and afterwards to take up the whole charge of a State Air Service. Now we see in the "Times of India" that there will be no pilots for the State Air Service. It is a fact that the Government of India would not be able to run a State Air Service as the machines and the other organizations will not be ready to run it, before the 1st of January 1932. Still there are six months more. If the Assembly will vote at any cost for the State Air Service. the Indian Pilots can be sent for three months to England to be trained on bigger planes and can be given the sole charge of the Indian Air Service without any risk.

I have English and Continental experience in different companies. The pilots engaged by them in England had not more than three months' training for working bigger planes and in certain cases they were quite fresh from the schools getting 'B' licenses. I am sure that it is quite a practical proposition for the Government of India to send young Indian 'B' Pilots to England to have sufficient time to learn and return and then start the State Air Service.

TATA'S EFFORTS.

When certain companies, Eastern Airways, Indian Airways and Tata's Ltd. attempted to get the Government Subsidy and Postal contracts Government promised in the Legislative Assembly to assist any Rupee Capital Company but afterwards they refused in 1929 and 1930. If the Government of India had helped indigenous enterprise, by this time there would have been some Swadeshi companies ready to undertake such lines and the service could have been run with the same regularity as the Imperial Airways. Imperial Airways have not secured monopolies anywhere in England in running their lines. I say this with my personal experience in England. The Tata Ltd. who could not get a Postal Contract or a subsidy for trial, have at the present moment one machine with a trained pilot and engineer and are running as a private enterprise. But such companies surely can take up bigger lines as suggested above.

So far as I know they were in correspondence with the Government but they had received no reply from the Government of India. The public impression is that the convenient argument of financial stringency may be used to do away with an Indian State Air Service and to give the Postal Contract and facilities to the Imperial Airways. The Indian pilots will have no chance in the said Company. I strongly urge Indian members of the Retrenchment Committee and the Legislative Assembly to fight to their utmost to keep up the State Air Service. The Assembly must only allow Rupee Capital Companies to secure subsidy and all facilities. This is the only way in which a field for employment can be secured to Indian airmen.

No Compromise Between Nationalism & Communalism.

—:o:—

COMMUNAL RAJ MEANS COMPLETE RUIN OF POLITICAL LIFE

REFORMS TAINTED WITH COMMUNALISM EMBITTERED RELATIONS.

Punjab Minorities Condemn Separate Electorates

LAHORE, July 4.

"Only if the Congress can even now retrace its steps and declare that there can be no compromise between nationalism and communalism in future and that henceforth every son of Mother India should learn to think and act as an Indian, can the problem of minorities be solved satisfactorily" said Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Punjab Minorities (Hindus, Sikhs and Christians) Conference which opened here this evening.

COMMUNALISM CONDEMNED

He bitterly condemned communalism and said that under Swaraj no minority community as such could lead a free life. Only such members of minority communities could have a chance in public life who entirely subordinated themselves to the majority community. Communal Raj would mean the complete ruin of political life and virtue in the province.

Mr. K. L. Ralliram (Christian) in the course of his presidential address expressed satisfaction at Mr. Gandhi participating in the Round Table Conference. It was an unlucky day when the Lucknow Pact agreed to electorates on communal lines.

NON-COMMUNAL ELECTORATES

The history of the country would have been quite different, if at that time the leaders had stoutly stood for absolutely non-communal electorates. Reforms tainted with communalism had set one community against another and greatly accentuated the existing tension between several sections of the people.

He referred to the innumerable casualties as a result of communal riots and added that no democratic Government could function unless it was based on national lines.

The addresses of both the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President were devoted to a condemnation of communalism. The attendance at the opening session numbered about two hundred and fifty.—A.P.

"INDIA DETERMINED TO THROW OFF FOREIGN YOKE."

BRITISH WOMAN'S PRAISE FOR INDIAN WOMEN

Patel Leaves England A Confirmed Pessimist

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 4.

At a meeting of the commonwealth of India League, Essex Hall, Mrs. Brijlal Nehru presiding, the 88-year old Mrs. Despard vigorously condemned British rule and advocated India's right to political and economic freedom, says a "Hindu" cable.

She welcomed the part Indian women were playing in the struggle, which was going to be won largely by their effort. They should agree to no compromise but accept a settlement necessary to a self-respecting nation.

A WARNING.

Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel said it was most essential that the new Constitution should be broadbased on universal franchise. India was determined to throw off the foreign yoke, and England must realise the terrible consequences would follow the breakdown of the R. T. Conference.

British connection would then be gone for ever. Unhappily, the British people had no correct appreciation of the Indian situation, the proof of which was contained in the latest resolution of the Conservative Party.

A CONFIRMED PESSIMIST.

After 6 weeks' contact with British politicians he was leaving as a confirmed pessimist, believing nothing would come from the Conference, much as he desired peace.

"We have been deceived once more, and must now realise that freedom lies in our hands. We must fight the battle to a finish and you must hold the Conference in India."

Agrarian Situation In U. P.

BENARES, July 4.

The Agrarian situation in United Provinces will be considered at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Provinces Congress Committee to be held here on July 11.—A. P.

BOMBAY PLEADERS APPROVE CITY CIVIL COURT.

The Vakils and Advocates practising in the Bombay Court of Small Causes have unanimously passed at a special General Meeting the following resolution:—

"That this meeting welcomes the proposal of Government for the establishment of a City Civil Court in Bombay and of opinion that it will supply a long-felt want and will be a great boon to the litigating public and it will be instrumental in the speedy disposal of suits and saving of costs of litigation.

This meeting strongly approves of and gives its full support to the principles of the Bill."

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ARMY INDIANISATION THROUGH SEGREGATION.

(Continued from page 6).

Indian Officers with the British-born Officers in the Indian Army, and not rest till the end is achieved. As I have shown before, in the Dominions, the King's Commissioned Officer has 'no Status' at all, unless and until he is granted a Dominion Commission for the necessary period of his stay therein, by the Dominion authorities. India must follow suit in this respect.

SUBSTITUTION OF 12 BRITISH BY 12 INDIAN OFFICERS IN 35 YEARS.

Now let us consider the actual process of Indianisation, so-called, as may be seen from the Table of Officers' Establishment of an Indian Infantry Battalion given below. There are 12 King's Commissioned Officers, of whom there are 6 Senior Officers, viz., the Officer Commanding, the Second-in-Command, and the 4 Company Commanders; whilst the 4 Company Officers and Adjutant and Quartermaster are the 6 Junior Officers.

When Indians are drafted to these Units, 6 of them join as Junior Officers, displacing 6 Britishers. Thus, 8 x 6 equal to 48 Junior Officers would be absorbed by the 8 Units to begin with. Later, according to the time-scale they will rise to be Senior Officers, in any vacancy or casualty occurring in the Senior Ranks, or of course, on promotion according to the time-scale, and 48 Juniors will replace them, making a total of 96 for the 8 Units in 35 years. The period within which a Unit can be Indianised in its establishment of Officers is determined primarily by the time which it takes an officer in usual course to rise from the rank of a Subedar to the command of the Unit. Of course every Subedar is not likely to become the Commandant. This short period is put down at 35 years only! "Such is the marvellous pace of Indianisation." As there are 140 Infantry Units, and 39 Cavalry Units, or a total of 179 Units, any intelligent reader can calculate for himself how very soon it will take to Indianise 179 Units of Infantry and Cavalry only! Leave alone the Artillery, Engineers, etc., and other arms and auxiliary services of Defence, to which Indians are "not admitted" owing to two main causes, (1) the eternal mistrust of Indians and (2) provision of employment for the sons of British parents.

SATURATION OF INDIANISED UNITS WITH JUNIOR INDIAN OFFICERS.

As we have seen above, as soon as the 48 Junior Indian Officers are absorbed by the 8 Units, the point of saturation of these Units will be reached, and no more Indians, coming in a stream from Sandhurst every year, can be drafted to those saturated Units, till the occurrence of certain contingencies mentioned above. Such saturation being "a mathematical certainty" in due course, was clearly envisaged by the military stage-managers, as can be proved from official documents. What to do with the 'surplus' of Junior Indian Officers? These would have otherwise to be attached to non-Indianised Units wherein some of them would in course of time reach seniority and "boss over" the British Officers of subordinate rank, and thus frustrate the main object of this plot of Indianisation, viz., Segregation of Indian Officers in Indianised Units with the object of avoiding the awful prospect of Subalterns having to serve under Indian Senior Officers. The obvious course was to Indianise and segregate a whole Division, meaning thereby 16 Units of Infantry and Cavalry and of the Complementary Units of other arms of defence, and auxiliary services. Thus, 96 Junior Indian Officers would be absorbed in the 16 Units, and others in the Complementary Units, if and when Indians are admitted to the Artillery, Engineers, etc., and Training Colleges established for the purpose. Whilst later, when these 96 Juniors become seniors by the time-scale of promotion, etc., then 96 more Juniors will be absorbed in a Division, i.e., total 192 Indian Officers, in 35 years.

HOMOGENOUS VERSUS HETEROGENOUS TYPES OF OFFICERS.

Once again, the period of 'saturation' of a Division of the 'present type' would be reached, in course of time. What then? A reference to what I have said above, and the undermentioned Table will show that in the Indian Infantry Battalion, 12 Officers only hold the King's Commissions, whilst 20 Officers hold the Viceroy's Commissions, 16 as Platoon Commanders, and 4 as Supernumeraries. On the other hand, in a British Infantry Battalion in India, the 16 Platoon Commanders all hold the King's Commissions, and as a rule, there are no supernumeraries. Thus, these 12 plus 16 equal to 28 King's Commissioned Officers in a British Unit, all belong to and form a homogenous or single type, as contrasted with the heterogenous or double types of Officers, viz., 12 holding King's Commissions and 20 holding Viceroy's Commissions as Jamadars and Subedars in an Indian Unit.

A SUGGESTION.

For long I have advocated the substitution of 16 King's Commissions for 16 Viceroy's Commissions for Platoon Commanders of Indian Battalions for raising the competence and efficiency of Indian Officers and for other cogent reasons. In my evidence submitted to the Indian Auxiliary and Territorial Force, and the First Sandhurst Committees, I emphasised the need of doing so.

At long last, the soundness of my advocacy has been justified and recognised. The late Lord Rawlinson only talked about it in the Legislative Assembly; but recently Sir Philip Chetwode, the Commander-in-Chief, in the course of his speech at the first meeting of the new Sandhurst Committee, repeated the statement that "It was also decided that the 8 Units and any other Units that would be subsequently Indianised (e.g., the proposed one Division or 16 Units) should be organised 'on the British basis of Officers' i.e., that all Officers down to Platoon Commanders, amounting to about 27, (actually 28) for each Battalion, 'should be King's Commissioned Officers.' This involved the gradual elimination of the present Viceroy's Commissioned Officers."

A look at the Table will help to explain the foregoing. 'In a British Battalion' the 16 Platoon Commanders hold 16 King's Commissions (and as a rule, there are not the 4 Supernumeraries) in place of 16 Subedars and Jamadars holding Viceroy's Commissions in an Indian Battalion, as per table. Thus there is a total of 28 King's Commissioned Officers, viz., 16 Platoon Commanders plus 12 higher Commanders, in a British Infantry Battalion in India, and Indian Battalions will in future follow this British pattern to their advantage and efficiency.

FLY IN THE OINTMENT.

It will therefore be clear that the 8 Indianised Units would absorb 8 x 16 equal to 128 Junior Indian Officers, and a Division of 16 Indianised Units would absorb double the number or 256 Platoon Commanders only. Whilst the full establishment of 28 Officers for 1 Battalion—16 as Platoon Commanders and 12 as Company and Senior Officers for each Unit—will mean 8 x 28 equal to 224, for 8 Units; and double that, viz., a total of 448 Officers for one Division of 16 Units. Further, other arms of the defence services would absorb some more. His Excellency in his speech said that a Division would absorb a total of 870 Officers (the figure seems to be misreported and exaggerated), and on that basis, 870 Indians will at some future unknown date get employment as Officers. In itself, one would welcome the substitution of King's for Viceroy's Commissions. But there is the fly in the ointment. This scheme of substitution is only meant for Indianised Units, and the underlying nature of the scheme of Indianisation or Segregation is to prevent British Officers from having to serve under Indian Officers—an intolerable insult to the manhood of India, and unacceptable to all self-respecting Indians, who demand absolute equality of all races in the army as elsewhere.

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, July 4.
Ranpura, Furlong, Shanghai.
Karoa, Doeston, Durban.
Vasna, Hulls, Busrah.
Mundra, Fitt, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, July 5.
Warfield, Steel, Dunkirk.
Nurmahal, Orebbin, Rangoon.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 156 passengers.

S S Mundra:—The M M Co's steamer Mundra, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Nurmahal:—The T M Co's steamer Nurmahal, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Warfield:—The M M Co's steamre Warfield, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, July 4.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—160 cwts. sandalwood, S Nowroji & Co.; 1,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H Ramji & Co.; 30 cwts. chutney, N K Jussawala; 3 bales animal skin, M Nissim.

S S Mundra for London:—2050 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, 1,000 cwts. linseed, J Travers & Sons.

For Haure:—600 cwts. mustard seed, M Bhuta & Co.; 600 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 3,000 cwts. linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 440 bales cotton raw, L Kallianji & Co.; 120 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Naumburg for Marseilles:—1,030 cwts. groundnut, E Virji & Co.

For Hamburg:—370 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, W T Sureu.

S S Kondekirk for Hamburg:—1 case dry casings, D Abraham & Sons.

For Rotterdam:—50 bales akund cotton, Textile Products Ltd.

S S Genoa for Genoa:—2,000 cwts. groundnuts, 500 cwts. castorseed, R Ratilal & Co.; 165 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Faqir for Boston:—43 bales wool, J Narain & Co.

S S Kaga Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Osaka:—900 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Yokkaichi:—110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, July 4.

S S Chyebassa, Agents, M M & Co., from Rangoon:—36,477 bags rice; 121 bags beans; 61 bags betel nuts; 35 bags cutch; 210 bars pig lead; 743 pces. teak pasts; 337 pces. teak square; 93 pces. teak square ends; 56,840 pces. teak scantlings.

From Alleppey:—10 cases coir mats; 953 jottas coir.

From Calicut:—80 jottas coir yarn; 33 jottas coir rope; 111 bales cotton waste; 100 bales cotton.

S S Jalavijaya, Agents, S S N Co., from Moulmein:—24014 bags rice; 1260 bags paddy.

From Rangoon:—16,460 bags rice; 13 bags coffee powder.

From Tuticorin:—400 bales cotton; 10 bales cotton yarn; 14 bags cardamoms.

From Cochin:—99 bales cotton raw; 110 bundles mats.

From Calicut:—29 coils coir rope; 28 jottas coir yarn; 64 bales cotton.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6).

before the country. It is gratifying indeed, that by far the greater majority of the Ruling Princes is for a whole-hearted support of the Federal Scheme and the pledges given by these Princes at the last Round Table Conference.

WRONG KIND OF ECONOMY.

It is alarming to note that orders are issued by the Government of India to cease all expenditure on Civil Aviation in India, except for maintenance. The ground for such radical action is stated to be that of economy. It is surprising how Government can brace itself up to effect economies in the most vital and essential spheres of their activities. Unquestionably the most paramount transport facility of the future has to be denied effective development in India. Whatever money is expended on the promotion of civil aviation is not wasteful. The return may be late in coming, but it is sure to come. While Indian aspirations burn for attaining a parity with the other great nations of the world, the Government attaches dead-weights to hamper progress.

THE CONTRAST.

Crores of rupees have been wasted on the maintenance of an unnatural rate of exchange, on a Civil Service, which despite the poverty of the country is the highest paid in the world, and on buildings for residential and other uses of the handful of British bureaucrats, do not call for the slightest effort or retrenchment from the Government side. India can have a Viceregal Palace matched only by the splendours of the Arabian Nights. She can have a dozen or more fountains playing for the fun and amusement of the heads of the Government. She can have a garden more extensive than that of Buckingham Palace. Yet, what is the life and blood of India of to-morrow, what means India's prosperity, for centuries to come cannot be spared even a fraction of the vast sums expended on idle gratification of official vanity! The sum of £46,000 which is estimated to be the balance unspent from the grant voted by the Legislative Assembly for Civil aviation means "appreciable" retrenchment to the Government, whereas crores of rupees spent on exchange manipulations merely to carry out an obstinate resolution to maintain the present rate "at all costs," (however high those costs may be), do not call for the slightest effort of retrenchment. England may demand safeguards and reservations to be embodied in the new constitution. But it is Indians who need safeguarding of their own land, their own property, their industry, their everything, against the wasteful economic policy of the non-nationals at present in political power.

PEACEFUL PICKETING AT BHIWANI.

Majority Of Shop-Keepers Sign Pledge.

(From A Correspondent).

BHIWANI, July 1.

After the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed, foreign cloth had begun to be freely sold at Bhiwani. The local Congress Committee gave a general notice to the dealers of foreign cloth and as they failed to comply with it, the Congress Committee has begun to picket the foreign cloth shops. Both male and female volunteers are engaged in peaceful picketing of the shops. About two-thirds of the shopkeepers have already signed a pledge not to engage in the trade of foreign cloth in future and got their stocks sealed by the Congress.

ORGANISATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INDIAN BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

—:o:—

1-7 Steps Of The Ladder Of Military Career From Sepoy To Officer Commanding.

Steps of ladder.	Appointment	Rank	Officers Number	Other ranks Number	Pay in Rs. per each.
		King's Commissions.			
7	Officer Commanding	Lieut-Colonel or Colonel.	1		1250-1500
3rd Hurdle:					
6	Second in Command	Major or Lieut-Col.	1		1050-1250
5	Company Commanders	Captain or Major	4		850-1050
4	Company Officers	Lieutenant or Captain	4		750-850
4A	Adjutant	do.	1		550-750
4B	Quartermaster	do.	1		425-550
		Total	12		
		Viceroy's Commissions.			
2nd Hurdle					
3	Platoon Commanders	Subedar or Jamadar	16		100-160
3A	Supernumeraries	do.	4		75-100
		Total	20		
		Total of all Officers.	32		
1st Hurdle					
2	Section Commanders	Non-Commissioned Officers Havaldars, Naiks, etc.		110	18-35
1	Sepoys	Sepoys		850	
		Total of other Ranks.		960	16

Contrast a British Battalion of Infantry in India, in which 16 Platoon-Commanders, all hold King's Commissions, and Supernumeraries are generally not kept: therefore it has 16 plus 12 equal to 28 King's Commissioned Officers. I have often advocated the abolition of all Viceroy's Commission and their substitution by King's Commissions for 16 Platoon Commanders in Indian Infantry Battalions. The authorities have at last recognised its validity. Note also the contrast in pay between the King's and Viceroy's Commissioned Officers.

Note also the 3 hurdles to be cleared by an Indian sepoy, if he ever gets the chance to rise from the rank of a sepoy to that of a Viceroy's Commissioned Officers, and then to that of a King's Commissioned Officers, and finally to that of the Officer Commanding the Battalion! For which, at least 35 years service must be put in!

(To Be Continued).

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Under instructions from THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER OF STORES, East Indian Railway, Charbagh, Lucknow, we shall sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th July, 1931, at the Charbagh Store Depot commencing at 12 Noon, the following:—

(1)	Scrap White Metal Class 15	About	293 Cwts.
(2)	Scrap L. & N. W. Metallic Packing and Boring Class 17.	"	19 Cwts.
(3)	Scrap Zinc Class 18.	"	129 cwts.
(4)	Scrap Almunium Class 24	"	2 Cwts.
(5)	Scrap Brass Turning Boring and Filing Class 29.	"	1058 Cwts.
(6)	Scrap Brass Sweeping Class 26.	"	148 Cwts.
(7)	Scrap Copper Turning & Boring Class 27	"	147 Cwts.
(8)	Scrap White Metal Boring Class 30.	"	31 Cwts.
(9)	Scrap Brass Boring Mixed, Class 31.	"	691 Cwts.
(10)	Scrap Brass Boring mixed with White Metal Borings in ingot Class 31.	"	28 Cwts.
(11)	Scrap Copper Wire Class No. 14.	"	190 Cwts.
(13)	Scrap Brass Boring mixeded	"	9 Cwts.
(14)	Scrap Brass Boiler Tubes Class 12.	"	219 Cwts.
(15)	Scrap Lead Class 19	"	398 Cwts.
(16)	Scrap White Metal Dross	"	4 Cwts.

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LATE MR. R. T. CHIPLUNKAR.

(From a Correspondent).

NASIK, July 2.

Mr. Ramchandra Trimbak Chiplunkar, popularly known as Bhausaheb Chiplunkar died on Monday last at his residence in Trimbak. He was for some years Diwan in the Jawhar State, and later was Karbhari to His Holiness Shri Sankracharya of Karvir Peeth and then worked in the Barwani State as Revenue Minister.

When he was serving as a Divan in Jawhar State, during the rule of Raja Krishnashah, the incident of his son-in-law Barrister Savarkar's arrest in England as a political agitator brought upon Mr. Chiplunkar the displeasure of the Government. His property both moveable and immoveable were confiscated by the Jawhar State and his family's relations with the State, which had existed for over half a century terminated. Mr. Chiplunkar's grandfather, Shriut Bapuji Govind, joined the service of the Jawhar State on the extinction of the Peshwai in 1857. Mr. Chiplunkar's father Shriut Trimbak Bapuji served the Jawhar State during the rule of Raja Patangshaha as a Judicial Minister for nearly 20 years and had gained much popularity by his services to the State and the people who still lovingly remember him.

On the termination of the services of Mr. Bhausaheb Chiplunkar as a Divan in 1909 he returned to Trimbak. He was a fine rider, a good shot, swordsman and archer. Being, himself an athlete he took keen interest in all manly games and gave prizes to deserving gymnasts. He had helped many students by giving free scholarships. He was generous and charitable. He was keenly interested in agriculture and industrial development in India and was a Director of the Indian Co-operative Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

His ancestors had settled down at Trimbak during the reign of the first Peshwa, Balaji Vishwanath, nearly 250 years ago, when the first members of the family, Shriut Haripanth, was an officer at the Brahmagiri Castle in Trimbak. Mr. Chiplunkar leaves behind a large family of four sons and seven daughters.

Superstitions About Leprosy Die Hard

B. E. L. R. ASSOCIATION'S WORK LAST YEAR.
A VAST FIELD FOR SOCIAL WORKERS

SIMLA, July 1.
(By Mail).

The resultsof scientific researches into the methods of treatment of leprosy cannot be properly applied unless they are backed by favourable public opinion as to their value, asserts the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council), in the annual report for last year. The superstitions and prejudices which have gathered round this chronic and ancient disease for lack of that knowledge about its causation prevention and treatment which recent researches of science have placed at the disposal of medical men, die slowly. And here lies a very fruitful field of wodk for the social worker, argues the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Association has already produced and distributed a variety of material to educate public opinion as to the manner and method of arresting the spread of leprosy, and more are in the process of preparation. The Association would like to see this material utilised by a wider range of the public than has hitherto been done. The doctor, the philanthropist and the social worker must all join in a co-operative effort to attack the various phases of the problem which come within their respective spheres of activities, urges the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

WORK DONE IN LAST YEAR.

The account of the work done during the year falls under four categories, viz., research, training of doctors, propaganda and survey.

Dr. J. M. Henderson, the research worker of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council) during his sojourn in England, undertook a three months' study of tissue culture methods at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London. It is hoped that the tissue culture methods may prove of considerable value in elucidating certain problems connected with the pathology of leprosy. The attempt to cultivate Hansen's bacillus by the use of the Shiga technique was continued during the present year. Some interesting findings have come to light, and a paper is ready for publication. The studies of supra-vital staining were recommenced on Dr. Henderson's return from leave. Certain ancillary lines of enquiry, the existence of which was not suspected when this investigation was started have tended to make it much more protracted than was originally contemplated, but it is hoped that it will be brought to an end during 1931. An investigation into the action of various preparations of the hydnocarpus group on the organism of rat leprosy was begun in September 1930 and the results are awaited.

INSTRUCTION IN LEPROSY.

Three special courses of instruction in leprosy were held during the year at the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Calcutta, viz., two in August and one in November. These courses were attended by 104 doctors, the majority of whom were deputed by the provincial and State authorities throughout India.—A.P.

"Dr. Bhau Daji Memorial" Prizes

Essays are invited from students (male and female) studying in Colleges and Secondary High Schools in the Bombay Presidency for 3 prizes to be awarded out of the above Memorial Fund. There are two groups comprising the subjects for the competition viz., (1) for College students and (2) for High School students. Against group No. (1) there is one prize of the value of Rs. 40, while there will be two prizes of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 for two best essays out of the second group. One of these prize is reservd for lady students. The competition is open to boys and girls belonging to any subsect of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Community.

Particulars can be had from the Hon. Secretary, Saraswat Brahman Samaj, Charni Road, Bombay.

Stipends And Prizes For Advanced Scholars Of Sanskrit

Four stipends of the value of Rs. 30/ each tenable for a period of one year will be awarded to Post-Acharya and other highly qualified Pandits intending to specialize in Yajur-Veda and Adwaita Vedanta at Benares for the session 1931-32.

Four cash prizes ranging from Rupees 200 to 350 will be awarded to a Sanskritist for the translation and preparation of critical editions of selected Sanskrit texts.

Application should be made for a copy of the detailed rules, to The Secretary, Seth Gauri Shankar Goenka Sanskrit Specialization Dakshina Endowment, Trust, Saraswati Bhavan, Benares Cantt.

"BOMBAY WILL STEAL A MARCH OVER YOU"

—:o:—

"Show Your Leaders The Way" Says Ansari To Young Bengalis

"BUT MUSLIM BENGAL IS SOUND"

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 1.

Dr. Ansari opened the new "Liberty House" where the offices of "Liberty" and two vernacular newspapers have been located.

The doctor then received at the Albert Hall two addresses of welcome presented to him by the All-Bengal Students' Association and the Bengal Presidency Students' Association. Prof. Nripendra Chandra Bannerjee presided at the gathering.

One of the addresses recalled the famous Independence Resolution adopted by the Indian National Congress at its Madras session over which Dr. Ansari presided.

SOUND AT THE CORE.

In the course of his joint reply the doctor said that he saw, belt and came in contact with Muslim Bengal which was sound to the core. He was absolutely sure that Muslim India would join the Hindus in their common fight for freedom until they all reached the desired goal.

"BOMBAY WILL STEAL A MARCH."

"A student of political history like myself," observed Dr. Ansari, "knows that political advancement of India is synonymous with political leadership of Bengal. I think Bombay will steal a march over Bengal, not because the former is more advanced but because you are divided. My young friends, if your leaders do not behave better, you are to show them the way to be united."

Referring to the Viceroys recent speech, he declared that if peace was to be honourably achieved and perpetually established in India, the control of the entire government of the country must come into Indian hands.

The Executive Committee of the Bengal Branch of the Indian Medical Association met Dr. Ansari at a social gathering yesterday. He congratulated the Bengal Branch on its attaining the present position and hoped to secure sufficient support for the Association from Delhi.

Dr. Ansari left Calcutta this morning.

India's Condition During Past Year ...

DEVELOPMENT OF IRRIGATION.

Via Rugby,
LONDON, July 3.

The progress and condition of India during the past year are examined in a 500 page volume prepared from detailed reports from each province and presented to the Parliamentary Secretary for India. In view of their dealing on current discussions, many facts revealed are of special interest. The report shows that nearly 290 million of India's 320 million inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, the area under cultivation exceeding 116 million acres, of which 52 per cent is held by peasant proprietors, and eighteen per cent by permanently settled and thirty per cent by temporarily settled larger proprietors. The administration undertakes, in the absence of private activity, the functions of seedsman, manure seller, agricultural engineer and implements dealer and the development of modern agricultural methods. This development is possible only through well-organised propaganda and administration. Ocular demonstration of new methods from the viewpoint of the cultivators' own requirements is the fundamental principle underlying the educational activities of the Agricultural Department.

As regards agricultural education proper, there has been steady development during the year, and facilities for short courses at the Agricultural College Experimental Farms are now provided for training adult cultivators in most provinces.

Among other enterprises of the recently established Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, now seriously at work, is the Locust Committee. It has helped to co-ordinate efforts in dealing with the present scourge which, it is stated, is part of an extensive and exceptional migration extending from the Western Sudan through Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, Arabia and Persia into North-West India.

An interesting section of the report deals with the development of irrigation in British India during the past quarter century. During the period 1928-29, the total area apart from the Indian States irrigated by Government works amounted to 30.7 million acres or 12 per cent of the cropped area. The total length of main branch, canals and distributories in use amounted to about 75,000 miles. The greatest of the irrigation works at present under construction are the Sukkur Barrage in Sind and the Sutlej Valley Project in the Punjab. The Sukkur Barrage, one of the largest works in the world, should be complete next year. The total area affected by the scheme is approximately eight and a half million acres and the Sind area cultivated will ultimately be doubled. The Sutlej Project will bring three and three-quarter million acres of desert waste under cultivation. When allowance is made for the natural expansion of the existing scheme, it is probable that there will be an ultimate area of fifty million acres under irrigation by Government works.—B. O. W.

NEW DEWAN OF WAV STATE.

Presentation Of Address To Mr. A. P. Parikh.

A public meeting in honour of Mr. Ambalal P. Parikh, advocate, organised by his friends and admirers on his appointment as Dewan of Wav States was held at Hira Baug the Rev. Principal McKenzie, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay presiding. The President dwelt on the achievements of Mr. Parikh during his association with the commercial circles of Bombay for many years. He congratulated the Wav State upon securing the services of an able and tried man of Mr. Parikh's achievements at such a critical juncture of the Constitutional advancement of the Country. He was confident that in view of Mr. Parikh's past record, the benefit of his services would not only be confined to the Wav State but would prove very useful to other Native States as well. What would certainly be a loss to the Bombay public by Mr. Parikh's departure would be a distinct gain to the Wav State.

Mr. Parikh thanked the audience and the organisers of the meeting. Regarding his new post he said the post of the Prime Minister of England was an easier job than that of the Dewan of an Indian State. He knew his own limitations and the complications the post entailed, but with the good-wishes of friends and elders he had no doubt he would steer his ship clear.

Khoja Social Conference To Be Held At Rajkot.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, July 2.

Khoja Youths at Rajkot are now waking up. They have organised the Rajkot Khoja Youth League, and under its auspices, have summoned a social conference at Rajkot, which will be held on the 29th and 30th August.

Recently, two notices were served to the President and Secretary of the League by the Rajkot Local Council wherein they were called upon to explain the alleged breach of section 22 and 184 of their laws. These sections prohibit any meetings of any kind whatsoever to be held in the Khoja Community. The League has already answered that they did not wish to submit themselves to the sections as they did.

It is rumoured that the Council is considering the question of excommuicating these workers. Grave Developments are likely to ensue.

Steamer Movements At Port Okha.

S.S. "Kasama" (Line City and [illegible]) arrived at this port on 24th June, and left on 25th idem after discharging 111 tons of cargo as under:—440 Cases General cargo such as Tin plates, Harness Leather buffers, Cotton bales, Bar soap etc.. 517 Drums Bleaching Powder Caustic Soda and Silicate of Soda, and 301 Kegs Paint.

S.S. "Warfield" (B. I. S. N.) arrived at this port on 23rd June and left on 24th idem after discharging 80 tons of cargo as under:—163 Cases Medicines, Copper Rivets and Washers, Window glass and Glass ware etc., 20 Bags Screws, 50 Drums Linseed Oil; 40 Kegs Borax 831 Bdls. and pieces iron bars.

T. U. CONGRESS AND REPRETATIVES OF BOMBAY TEXTILE WORKERS.

A Repudiation.

A public meting of the workers was held at Naigaon under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag, Patel Bldg). Messrs. S. P. Bhise, Amudekar, Jadhav, Khale and others spoke on the urgent necessity of organising workers.

In the meeting the following resolution was passed unanimously.

"This meeting of the Bombay Textile workers declares that Kandalker and others who have gone to the Trade Union Congress as the representatives of the Bombay representatives and we hereby declare to the T. U. Congress that Messrs. Deshpande, Ranadive, Bhogle and Philip Antone are our

TODDY AND VITAMINES

Dr. Chopra Denounces The Fad

A BRITISH PROFESSOR'S STRANGE THEORY

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar writes:—

Sometime ago the air mail brought an extract from an article in a British journal contributed by a Professor of Science the purport of which was that toddy contained vitamines and was, therefore good for mothers. The Professor referred to certain experiences in Narau Island to support his contention. We were told that toddy was once prohibited in that island and infantile mortality went up; and that as soon as the prohibition was removed the previous percentage of mortality was reached, showing that toddy helped infants to be well nourished.

NO DETAILS, NO DATA.

Narau Island is a mandated British Island taken over from Germany in 1924. Its total population is 134 Europeans, 13,65 natives, 1,099 Chinese and 16 others; total 2.614. We have no details of how the experiment was conducted and no data to test the conclusion drawn by the Professor.

WHAT DR. CHOPRA SAYS.

However, I wrote to Col. McCarison for information on the points arising out of the contention that toddy contained vitamines and was therefore, good for India. But the Colonel is gone to England and my letter had to be forwarded there. Meanwhile Col. R. N. Chopra of the school of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta to whom also I wrote, has replied. His opinion will be interesting to all impartial inquirers. He writes:—

"It is quite possible for vitamines to exist in fermented toddy. Vitamines are not destroyed by the percentage of alcohol which exists in toddy. But I would certainly 'not' recommend toddy for the sake of its vitamine contents. Its evil effects would outweigh even if it had any advantages—when it is remembered that vitamines exist in large quantities in many of the harmless vegetable substances, many of which are articles of ordinary dietary, it seems to be entirely unnecessary. My own opinion based on observation for the past ten years is that an Indian getting his ordinary diet gets quite enough vitamines to keep him in health. Vitamines are becoming a fad and a lot of people who talk about them have not got a clear notion of what they are."

Thus much for the story that toddy is good for mothers. If all the mothers in India could only have their way, they would straight away abolish toddy and the whole breed of alcohol and their children would bless them for it.

Physical Training Class At Chorvad

(From A Correspondent.)

BHAWNAGAR, July 2.

A physical training class was opened by the Kathiawar Vyayam Pracharak Mandal" from 1-5 31 to 31-5-31, under the guidance and control of Mr. B. U. Shaikh, Director of the Mandal, at Chorvad. (Kathiawar.)

The object of opening this class was to train students in physical culture in one month and to utilise the vacation period, which otherwise is wasted. In this class, besides Physical training in various items, lectures on physiology and anatomy were delivered and even general knowledge of First-Aid to the injured was imparted.

112 students from various distant parts of Gujrat and Kathiawar joined the class and out of those who gave examination, fifty students passed the first year examination and seven passed the second year examination.

During the month, public demonstrations were given, one in the presence of H. H. The Nawab Saheb of Junagad, an other for the general public and a third in Malia, a village near Chorvad.

Next year also, the class will be opened at Chorvad during the May vacation.

Simla.—The Punajib Government has decided to invite Mr. S. Abdul Ghani Advocate, Sargodha, to serve on the Committee of Enquiry into the causes of the recent strike of students at Maclagan Engineering College, Lahore.—A. P.

Shillong.—Her Highness the Maharani Regent of Gwalior underwent an abdominal operation on Thursday morning. Her condition at present is satisfactory. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia arrived here on Thursday.—A. P.

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INDIA HAS PRODUCED ONE GANDHIJI

—:o:—

"But That Is No Fitness For Swaraj, Only Doing Our Duty."

SRI PRAKASA'S APPEAL FOR UNITY.

MASULIPATAM, June 24.

Mr. Sri Prakasa, Convener of the Fundamental Rights Committee, arrived here yesterday noon and was accorded an enthusiastic reception as he appeared in the Tilak Square, wherefrom started a huge procession of volunteers carrying national flags and singing national songs at 4 p.m.

The procession passed through the principal streets of the town and terminated near Sri Ramalingameswara Swami's temple in Robertsonpeta, where arrangements had been made to hold the flag hoisting ceremony by Mr. Sri Prakasa.

Mr. K. Chidambara Rao, who took the presidential chair, introduced Mr. Sri Prakasa to the huge audience. He said that Mr. Prakasa was the noble son of a noble father, the great Babu Bhagavandas. He had taken his degree in Cambridge with the highest honours and had sacrified all for the service of the motherland. It was their privilege then to have him in their midst.

Mr. Sri Prakasa then rose amidst loud cheers and hoisted the national flag amidst cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai" which rent the air from all sides. Mr. Sri Prakasa then addressed the gathering. He said:

"I have come here in connection with the work and meeting of the Fundamental Rights Committee appointed by the Karachi Congress. I am as you might know, the convenor thereof and we have been able to come here and make your acquaintance through the courtesy of Dr. Pattabhisitharamiah, who invited the members of the Committee to meet at Masulipatam.

"It was very near your place, namely at Bezwada, that we first got the idea of the national flag and the national programme. Nobody can forget Bezwada as one remembers the renowned meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held there in 1921. It was soon after that that the country took up the Congress programme and the Satyagraha movement for the amelioration of the motherland. That meeting gave us what I call the national programme. The committee at that time called for a crore of rupees and one crore of volunteers for the Congress programme. Many felt at that time it might not require such a huge sum and numbers on the rolls. That is not so. The strength of any organisation is known only by the number on its rolls.

"So long as the Congress was a body of English educated men, who did nothing but meet once a year somewhere, it was a useless body. When, on the other hand the message of the Congress had entered the hearts of the people under Gandhiji's lead, it became a powerful organ and a world force. That is why we have acquired the strength to dictate to the mightiest government and empire in the world. We have to realise besides that this new found power imposes on us some duties and responsibilities as well.

WHAT IS SWARAJ?

"We have to remember that thousands sacrificed their all during the last struggle. It is but natural, therefore, that they should ask the Congress what the Swaraj to come would be like. They ask us whether Swaraj is going to be Swaraj for the few or for all. Though there can be no doubt as to what Gandhiji's ideal of Swaraj will be it is but legitimate that people should ask what it might be.

The Karachi Congress has given us an unequivocal answer and it is on that account that I regard the resolution on Fundamental Rights as more important than the resolution endorsing the Gandhi-Irwin pact. It was drawn up in a hurry then and many things were left out. The Working Committee of the Congress has, therefore, appointed a small committee to go into the details thereof and I hope the committee which meets here tomorrow to draft details of the scheme will have your best wishes.

The programme therein seeks to establish a more equitable distribution of wealth. It seems improper and most unjust that a few people should have the monopoly of wealth and comforts while the majority are seen condemned to starvation. Impossible fortunes are being made, for instance, in the jute trade by millowner capitalists while the poor workman stands condemned to perpetual starvation. We should open a new chapter and make arrangements under Swaraj for a more equitable distribution of wealth.

"Let us think of the poor lot of our children and women in this country of ours. We have made no provision at all for the protection and care of women and children. At such times when women need protection and nursing they are subjected to hard labour by the conditions of want and poverty in which they live; children who should be at school are made to work for their bread.

PLEA FOR UNITY

"The Karachi resolution gives us an idea of what the Swaraj to come would be like in brief and how conditions then would approximate to the ideal we have before us. We have to bring about a condition of society when we shall carve out an ideal state in India. In view of the ideal foreshadowed, I must call on you to keep the work of swelling the numbers on the Congress rolls. We should try all means to spread fellow-feeling among all. It is a matter for regret that there should be so many divisions among Congressmen themselves. I hope that your province might be free from this trouble. When I saw a statement appearing in the press the other day from Desabhakta Konda Venkatappiah regarding differences among Congressmen here, I was grieved over it.

"There are some people who think that we have no work to do in times of peace. But greater is our responsibility and work in peace. It is only then that we should organise ourselves and prepare if necessary for war or for organising constructive schemes of work. There is stupendous and endless work to be done ahead. I may tell you that our fitness for Swaraj does not merely lie in having produced one Gandhiji, but in doing one's duty however humble it be. Fitness for Swaraj is at times judged by the pettiest things of life that we are asked and expected to do. If you go to any country which enjoys Swaraj you will see how the average citizen pays the best attention to the pettiest things in the daily routine of duties.—"Hindu."

AFFAIRS IN BHOR STATE

Light On Some Recent Happenings

(From A Correspondent).

Events in Bhor State for the last two years have attracted public attention to an unusual extent. Discontent prevailing among certain sections, particularly, the peasants and cultivators is growing every day. It will be remembered that Mr. Gopinath Balkrishna Potnis, a leader of the ryots who had taken part in the Civil Disobedience Movement, in British territory, and was jailed for having offered Forest Satyagraha was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs 200 fine only last week. This gentleman has devoted himself to the work of exposing the alleged corrupt and fraudulent practices of certain land-owning and money-lending elements in Bhor State. Mr. Potnis was being tried for over 16 months on the charge of forcible procuring of a few stamps and court fee papers, which certain sowkars had kept ready with the signatures, witnesses, which, according to Mr. Potnis were designed to be used as engines of extortion against ignorant ryots for real as well as fictitious dues from them. The charges against him were intimidation, causing riot and forming unlawful assembly, etc. He was held guilty by the Special Magistrate of Pirangut and sentenced as said above.

VIOLENT POONA MEETING.

A meeting was held at Poona on Monday night under the auspices of the Bhor State Peoples' Association, the Poona City Congress Committee and the Poona Youth League to congratulate Mr. Potnis on his being sent to jail and his services to the Bhor State ryots. Mr. N. V. Gadgil presided. A congratulatory resolution was duly proposed, seconded and supported. But warnings of opposition had been previously given to the conveners of the meeting and Mr. Kashinath Thakuji Jadhav, a Poona Municipal Councillor and well-known citizen, opposed that resolution and adversely criticised Mr. Potnis. He was hooted and heckled. The resolution was regarded as passed by 2,000 votes against 7. The meeting was somehow managed by the President, who soon dissolved it. But after the meeting there took place a skirmish between the followers of Mr. Jadhav and the Congress-Youth League volunteers. Mr. Jadhav is reported to have been given kicks and knocks.

STORM.

Similar demonstrations had taken place when Mr. Shetye, an ex-member of the Bhor State Legislative Council, with four others was sentenced to similar imprisonment and fine in March last, for having collected a mob before the Bhor Chief's palace gates, promoting hatred between different classes of the State subjects, etc.

The eighth Conference of the Bhor State's subjects was held under the presidentship of Mr. Vithal Ramji Shinde, who compared the Western Ghats inhabited by the Bhor State and other Mavlas as live-volcanoes. In this Conference, the Chief Saheb was requested to arrest the practice of receiving bribes on the part of State officials, the usual demands of the peasants were put forward, with the threat that failing redressal of grievances, a No-tax Campaign would be started. Mr. Potnis in his speech on the resolution demanding regulation of rates of interests and the ways of the sowkars had exhibited the stamp and court fee papers in his possession which, he alleged, testified to the questionable ways of the sowkars.

CHIEF'S CONCILIATORY POLICY.

Taking into consideration all these events, the Chief Saheb of Bhor called a private conference of the members of his Legislative Council and certain experienced public men from the British territory. He asked Mr. N.C. Kelkar to preside over this meeting and help him to reach a satisfactory settlement. This meeting was held on May 29 and 30, three weeks after the People's Conference. With a view to do away with the main grievances of the people and meet as many of the legitimate demands as possible, the Chief Saheb, Shrimant Babasaheb Pantasachiv agreed to implement the conclusions that the Conference would reach. Accordingly notifications were published in the "Bhor State Gazette" on June 15 by which the following decisions were taken and concessions made:—

(1) A committee has been appointed to inquire into the forest grievances of the people and to submit its report before December, 1931.

(2) The report of the Hirda grievances committee was ordered to submit its recommendations before the end of June 1931.

(3) An arbitration board consisting of two men to be nominated by Messrs. A. V. Patwardhan, G. K. Sane and Potnis to decide the incidence of assessment in forest lands with the co-operation of the respective taluka members and inspectors of forest circles.

(4) The Committee to inquire in to the ways of the money-lenders has been asked to expedite its work.

(5) The District Magistrate was asked to get hold of all stamps and court fee papers from sowkars which were alleged to be in their possession by Mr. Potnis and others.

(6) Steps were decided to be taken immediately, both preventive and remedial, in cases of alleged bribery and corrupt practices on the part of State officers.

According to these decisions, notifications were issued in the "Bhor State Gazette" over the signatures of the Chief Saheb and the District Magistrate, Mr. V.G. Ranade. But to the surprise of all interested in the affairs of Bhor State, Mr. Potnis was tried, found guilty and sentenced to a heavy punishment. Adverse comments have appeared on this procedure in "Kesari," "Dnyanaprakash" and "Sansthani Swarajya." With a view that matters should not take an undesirable turn, "Kesari" in its issue for Tuesday observes: "As the case of Mr. Potnis was protracted for about a year and a half, the prosecution counsel could easily have asked for another postponement in order to indicate that the Bhor Conference held under Mr. N.C. Kelkar's presidentship meant sincere business. But it must also be noted that the defence also made a mistake by withdrawing all its witnesses and making the work of the Magistrate more difficult as he was compelled to give his decision on the evidence before him. If the whole evidence had been placed before him, there was every possibility of the benefit of doubt being given to the accused."

Straight Forward Course

The "Advance" writes:—

We are afraid Dr. Ansari's proposals, although prompted by the best of motives, do not go very far toward unravelling the communal tangle. If the Moslems are in fact in the majority in any of the provinces, it is their business to see that that majority is reflected in the legislature and in the administration. But failing to get this done, surely they cannot expect that any statute should enable them to obtain a purely communal majority. The straightforward course for them would be to declare unequivocally for adult suffrage and take their chances on it. The frame-work of a constitution cannot stand on too many "ifs".

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UPLIFT OF SIND BHILS.

Work Done By Desh Seva Mandal.

(From A Correspondent.)

The Bhils of Sind constitute one of the poorest communities in India. A realistic account of their economic condition is contained in a leaflet styled "The Proverty of India's Masses" written by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and published by the Desh Seva Mandal of Sind which formed the subject of significant comment by Mahatma Gandhi in a recent issue of "Young India". The Desh Seva Mandal, a body formed on the lines of the Servants of People Society of Lala Lajpatrai, has been carrying on social and economic uplift work in this backward community. The Bhils have been meeting in annual conferences to organise themselves for social progress. Such a conference was held at a village named Alhiyari in Tharparker District a few days ago. About 140 persons, men and women, representing 64 villages attended. The Bhils passed a number of resolutions intended to reduce the financial burden which is now imposed on them by several social customs; for instance, they have laid down that in future not more than Rs. 60/- should be paid to the father of the bride by the bridgroom's father and that this amount also should be paid in three instalments beginning from the time of betrothal to the time of marriage. Any person, who violates this, will be fined Rs. 100/- in addition to being liable to other social penalties. The Bhils also passed resolutions cutting down the expenses of death ceremonies and resolved to abolish the custom by which relations from outside villages also have to attend feasts organised in connection with death ceremonies. At present some of the poorer Bhils have to mortgage their lands, sell their cattle, and sometimes even the cheaper ornaments of their wives with a view to feed the friends and relations, who come from outside villages to attend such ceremonies. Friends and relations will be welcome if they come of their own accord, but there will be no regular invitations involving arrangements for food which are beyond the means of this poor people. The conference re-appointed a small Panchayat of 5 and 6 persons to see that the resolutions are properly carried out in the two Talukas of Nagar Parker and Mithi respectively. They also passed resolutions re-organising arrangements for the Panchayat fund of the Bhil community resulting from fines or other sources. The Panchayat also resolved against any marriage during the life time of a fresh wife. A number of other resolutions dealing with minor matters were also passed. The conference will again meet next year in June. In the meantime both the Panchayat of the Bhils and the workers of the Desh Seva Mandal will take steps to see that the resolutions passed at this conference are carried out in practice. One significant incident of the conference was that there was no change in the selection of persons constituting the two Taluka Panchayats of 5 and 6 persons or the large committee of 28 representatives of 64 villages. All the persons appointed in the previous year where re-appoined this year without any competition. It is intended in the course of this year to organise spinning and weaving as a subsidiary occupation of the Bhils of Tharparker District, and to give more attention to the problem of their economic uplift.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter which appeared in the issue of the 2nd instant over the signature of the Secretary the East India Cotton Association, I would like the writer to throw light on the following points:—

1. How many arbitrations were held during last year?
2. In how many cases were the arbitrators appointed by the President of the E. I. C. A. or in otherwords in how many cases the parties concerned failed to nominate their own arbitrators?
3. How many were upcountry parties?
4. In how many cases were appeals lodged in the High Court against awards granted by the arbitrators and with what result?
5. What was the procedure adopted in appointing the arbitrators by the President?
6. Who were the arbitrators appointed by the President and how many times?
7. Is not the clause of arbitration defective as it stands to-day, namely, that certain party in upcountry having business connection with only one member of the E. I. C. A., comes in conflict with that member how is he to nominate his arbitrator?—Yours, etc.,

"ONE INTERESTED."

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
xKaga Maru	5860	1 July	13 July
Hakozaki ,,	10500	---	@13 ,,
Terukuni ,,	12000	....	@ 26 ,,
Hakodate ,,	5393	16 July	30 July
Hakusan ,,	10500	---	@10 Aug
x Tango ,,	6893	29 July	12 ,,
Haruna ,,	10500	---	24 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Aug.	31 Aug.

*Do not carry passengers,
xCalls at Cilombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	21 July	7 Aug.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	5 Aug.	22 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	22000	5 Aug.	11 Aug.
Taiyo Maru	22000	18 Aug.	25 Aug.

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LINSEED OIL
London, July 4.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt 17/9 July/Aug., buyers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt 18/1-1/2 Sept/Dec., buyers.

WHEAT-BALTIC EXCHANGE
London, July 4.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb. Cargoes 21/- July/Aug. sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes 21/6 July/Aug., sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels 22/- July, value.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcel 22/3 July, value.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, July 4.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25.
C & F Calcutta, July per cwt. 7/10, sellers.
C & F Bombay, July/Sept. per cwt. 7/11, sellers.
C & F Karachi, July/Sept. per cwt. 7/11 sellers.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

BULL SUPPORT AT THE DECLINE.

Two-Sided Market.

Bombay, July 4.

In sympathy with the firmness of raw cotton, the share market opened firm but prices soon declined on short selling. It is said that the market has discounted the favourable effect of the moratorium for war debts. However at the decline bulls supported the market with impressive demand for Fazal shares. Prices fully recovered and closed somewhat better than last closing. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 688 and after declining to Rs. 685 made its way to Rs. 690 and finally closed at Rs. 688/2 Faza shares opened at Rs. 380 and after decline to Rs. 357 advanced Rs. 7 and closed at Rs. 364/6. Bombay Burmas ruled quiet but steady. Tata Steel ordinary shares opened firm but declined on profit taking to Rs. 23/6

Out of a total of 17148 shares for delivery in July settlement through the Clearing House the following are conspicuous.

Bombay Dyeing 546
Bundi 3330
Bombay Steam 263
Bombay Burma 337
Century 326
Crescent 180
Colaba 369
Fazal 401
Ind. Bleaching 213
Indian Cement 310
Kohinoor 569
Nagpur 322
New Great 207
Pearl 249
Swadeshi 149
Simplex 141
Tata Hydro 1528
Tata Steel Or: 4155
Tata Steel Def: 491
Tram 2270

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, July 4.

Bombay Dyeing 688,85,88
Century 240,38,40,41
Colaba 96-14
Crescent 65
Fazul 360,57,66,64
Indore 352,55-10
Madhowji N22
Nagpur 355,53,56,55
New Great 136,35,37
Pearl 123,22,26,24
Simplex 66,65
Swadeshi 284,85
Burma 401,399,97,98
Hydro 106-9,6-14
Tram 107
Deff. 276
Ord 23-14,6,10,6
Bundi 13
Indian 153,55-10
Katni Ord. 158
Alcock 216,22,21

MILLS
Bombay, July 4.

100 Ahm. Advance	275
50 Apollo	1-8
250 Laxmi	840
100 Madhowji	22-8
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	750
100 Meyer Sassoon	25
1000 Morarji	480
50 Mysore	105
200 New Great P.	130
100 New Great	137-8
100 New City	49-6
250 Pabani	125
250 Pearl	224-6
100 Phoenix	275-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1675
250 Simplex	65-10
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	285
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1312-8
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-4
50-25 Central	14-8
£10—5 Eastern	66
500 Imperial	1030
500-125 Imperial Contr.	257-8
100-50 India	81
5 Union	3-4-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	13
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	155-10
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	106.4
40 Katni Df.	640
100 Kanti	158-12
10 Punjab P.	8-8
10 Punjab	7-4
100 Sahabad	140-8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P	8-0
15 Jupiter	6-8
15 New India	15-12
200-100 Oriental	1687-8
10 Vulcan	5-14

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	111-4
1000 Andhra Val. P.	975
1000 Andhra Valley	542-8
50 Bombay Tram P.	65-8
50 Bom. Tram	107-8
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-8
100 Tata Hydro	106-14
1000 Tata Power P.	1065
100 Tata Power	406-4

RAILWAYS.

500 Tapti Valley	555
100 Amritsar Patti	102-8
100 Central Province	71-8
100 Dho: Barramati	89
100 Guzrat	44
90 Mandra Bhon	60-0
500 Tapti Valley	563-12

MINING.

10 Central India	8
150 Shivrajpur	11-10
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	117-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	43-4
30 Tata Steel D.	276-4
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95
250 Bombay Dyeing	688-2
250 Bradbury P.	120
250 Bradbury	120
100 Century	240
500 Central India P.	427-8
100 Central India	355
100 Colaba	96-14
100 Coorla	137-8
100 Crescent	65
250 Currim.	60
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	35
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-5-0
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-4
250 Fazulbhoy	364-6
100 Finlay	72-8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	103-2
1000 Hindustan	1305
100 Indore-Malwa	355-10
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	9
100 Khatau	86-14
100 Kohinoor	135
75 Tata Steel	23-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	221
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam	185
50 Bom. Telephone	40-4
8s. Bri B. Petrol	2-10-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	398-2
50 Bom. Burma New	142-8
100 Ind. Bleaching	136-4
15 Scindia	5-15
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	61
5 p. c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100-1-6

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, July 4.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	4	0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	4	0
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21	4	6
Silver, Ready	45	2	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	45	0	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	44	12	0

FORECAST OF COTTON PRICES.

—:o:—

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"YES" SAY OUR ASTRAL COTTON CABLES.

Look: Compare: Verify.

The following FIRST CABLE appeared in the "Bombay "Chronicle" of June 11:—

Everything appears bearish in cotton***** may cause a sharp rise. Cover short interest.**

New York July 818; Broach J/A 162/8.

SECOND CABLE.

"Bombay Chronicle," June 19:—

Market preparing for another jump. We are on the eve of a rise.

New York July 8.74; Broach J/A 176.

THIRD CABLE.

"Bombay Chronicle," June 25:—

Cotton Market has developed a long range bullish trend. Purchases on all weak markets will show handsome profits.

New York July 9.54; Broach A/M 199.

FOURTH CABLE.

"Bombay Chronicle," June 30:—

Disregard reactions. Hold purchases firm and buy more on dips.

New York July 10.17; Broach A/M 208.

Amusements.

COMMENCING FROM NEXT SATURDAY—11th JULY

First Indian-Talkie with Society Ladies

THRILLING AEROPLANE DASH WITH THE TRAPPED

PARAMOUNT FILMS PRESENT
Miss ENAKCHI RAMARAU of "SHIRAZ" "LIGHT of ASIA" and "VASANTSENA" fame, Mrs. KHOTE, Susheela, Arundati with Jal Khambatta and Waman Talpade

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ORIENTAL-DANCES,
ARTISTIC & CHARMING NEVER BEFORE WITNESSED SUCH A TALKIE OF PATHOS AND
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HIGH AND NOBLE.

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HEART-RENDING STORY
of
HUMAN-WOLVES
RUINING AN INNOCENT MAN WHO
LIQUER-BATHED
DASHED AT THE LIFE OF HIS WIFE WHOSE SISTER IN PLIGHT FOR LIFE WAS
"TRAPPED"
BUT RESCUED BY "THE MAN" WHO RISKED HIS LIFE ONLY FOR
LOVE—
PURE & DIVINE

BOOK SEATS IN ADVANCE

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM CORNER NEAR CHURCH

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, July 4.
to-day's closing

BROACH—	
Fully Good (good staple)	4.56
Fine (good staple)	4.71
Superfine (good staple)	4.86
OOMRA—	
Good	3.99
Fully Good	4.14
Fine	4.29
BENGAL—	
Good	3.84
Fully Good	3.94
Fine	4.04
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	3.94
Fine	4.04
Superfine	4.14

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, July 4.

Sakellaridis,—	
July	8.41
September	8.57
October	8.67
November	8.62
January	8.76
March	8.91
May	9.04
F.G.F., Spot	8.65

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, July 4.

	Opening	Closing
July	5.52	5.45
August		5.48
September		5.50
October	5.60	5.53
November		5.56
December		5.59
January	5.69	5.62
February		5.66
March	5.78	5.71
April		5.75
May	5.48	5.79
June		5.82
July		5.85
Middling Spot		5.65

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES
Liverpool, July 4.

Estimated Spot Sales 4000 bales.
Sales for Export Nil.
Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, July 4.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton £5-5-0 July/August, quoted.
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton £12-7-6 August, sellers.
Rapseed, Toria, Ton £10-0-0 Aug/September, sellers.

LINSEED
London, July 4.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton £11-5-0 July/Aug., sellers.
Linseed La Plata, C.I.F., Ton £9-12-6 July, sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton nominal.

LONDON RUBBER
London, July 4.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, ribbed, 1b. Spot 3-5/16, sellers.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
All-Talking Comedy Riot
AROUND THE CORNER
featuring
GEORGE SIDNEY & C. MURRAY
of "Cohen & Kelly's Fame.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Truth about Second Marriages
LILA LEE & CONRAD NAGEL
IN
"SECOND WIFE"
All-Talking Dramatic Sensation

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Alluring Chinese Star
ANNA MAY WONG
IN
"THE FLAME OF LOVE"
All-Talking, Singing Picture

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public Auction in Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co.'s godown No. E 34, Sewree Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

2 full pressed bales African Cotton, A. R. quality country damaged and damaged by Sea water).

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMOND, PEARL, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit. No. 497 of 1925 (Soonderdas vs. Dr. Manekla) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—Ornaments such as diamond ear-rings, rings and studs, etc., pearl bangles, ear-rings, strings, bracelets kadas, chudis and loose pearls, etc., gold necklaces, bracelets, chudis, rings, bangles, watches with chains, kandoras, madalias, kadas, tammaner, pochis, etc., one lot silver untensils, bangles, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

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ELLIOT NUGENT—BETTY COMPSON
JEAN ARTHUR
A CARL LAEMMLE ALL TALKING SUPER
He Didn't Drink—He Didn't Smoke—He Didn't Gamble—BUT! you'll be Surprised when you see "VIRTUOUS HUSBAND"
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DWARFING THE PAST AND PRESENT—ILLUMINATING AND GLORIFYING THE FUTURE!
Dazzling—Baffling
The Longest, Loudest Laugh of your whole Life!

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We beg to announce that we decided to run TALKIES in future at the rates of the silent!
GLOBE TALKIES
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A Pulsating picture of life, love and passion
"4 DEVILS"
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INDIAN DEMAND FOR ADEQUATE PROTECTION IN BURMA

—:o:—

Sir Charles Innes Must Be Recalled Resolves A Madras Meeting.

MADRAS, July 4.

A strong plea for effectively safeguarding the lives and properties of Indians in Burma was made this evening by Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar presiding over a meeting at Gokhale Hall to consider the Burma situation. He declared that even considering the difficulties and troubles any Government would have to contend with it in putting down a rebellion he would say that the Burma Government had been culpably negligent in the safeguards it provided for the protection of Indian property and lives.

DO INTO OTHERS, ETC.

He added that if it fell to his lot to attend the meetings of the Federal Structure Committee again, he would ask the British if it would be unfair if his countrymen said that they would be prepared to give the British the same safeguards which the British were providing Indians in Burma to-day.

Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar deplored the alarming increase in anti-Indian feeling in Burma and strongly condemned the employment of Indian troops to suppress the Burma rebellion.

Mr. Madanjit who has come from Burma, also spoke on the situation.

CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE

The meeting adopted resolutions expressing strong indignation at "the culpable negligence shown by some officials in Burma in not protecting Indians," demanding compensation from the Burma Government for the loss caused in Indian lives and property and urging the recall of Sir Charles Innes and a declaration of policy from the Burma Government regarding Indian inhabitants, whether it desired them to live in Burma or wanted to get rid of them by creating an atmosphere of insecurity'—A.P.

MORE REBELS SURRENDER

Heavy Casualties Among Rebels

RANGOON, July 4.

The Presence of rebels in Northern Shan States is now confirmed by several reports received from the Superintendent of Lashio. It is stated that there was a gathering of about 300 men who carried about 100 guns at Pinbaw and anti-Government speeches were made there.

Report from Sawbwa states that police party from Hsipaw was fired upon. Casualty on Government side was one, whereas rebels are reported to have suffered heavily. Over 150 rebels have since surrendered in Prome.

According to a communique rebels who have surrendered in Prome total 600.—A.P.

BURMESE REBEL LEADERS EXCEPTED FROM AMNESTY

List In Preparation

RANGOON, July 4.

A communique states that a list of rebel leaders and their chief lieutenants to be excepted from the amnesty is under preparation and will be broadcast in the districts together with notices for information. Lists are being checked by the Special Commissioner and every attempt is made to keep them as small as possible. Rebels who have surrendered in Prome District total 600.

Dacoity And Arson Still Rife

RANGOON, July 4.

Burning of Indian haystacks and causing of other damages are reported from some localities in Myaungmya and Pyapon. In Thayetmyo about fifty rebels armed with guns attacked twentytwo houses in a village south of Allamyo, looting gun and money. Eightyseven rebels surrendered on 3rd July in Prome. Dacoities are still continuing, several cases being reported from Henzada, Prome, Pegu and Tharrawaddy.—A. P.

MURDER & DACOITIES IN BURMA

Feud Against Indians Contiues

RANGOON, July 3.

Several dacoities besides two cases of violence including murder are reported from Thayetmyo and Henzada. In Prome 69 rebels surrendered on 2nd July.

A dacoity was committed accompanied by the murder of the house-owners on 30th June but it was not perpetrated by rebels.

PEACEFUL DACOITS.

In Thayetmyo a party of rebels declaring themselves to be Galons armed with guns visited a village west of Tawmeen and asked for Government documents, but went away on being told that they had already been burnt by another gang.

Rebels raided another village also and attacked the headman's house and looted property. In Tharrawaddy rebels shot a 'tenhouse Gaung', (head of ten houses) who helped Government. His son was severely injured and his two daughters were taken away.

HOUSE-OWNER ATTACKED.

At another place rebels assaulted a houseowner on 2nd instant. Dacoities on Indian houses committed in Toungoo district on 24th and 28th June are believed to be unconnected with racial animosity. Insein reports a dacoity.—A. P.

SHAMBAZAR POST-OFFICE BOMB CASE

Arrested Persons' Hungerstrike

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Five Bengalis who were arrested in connection with the bomb find in Shambazar Post Office are reported to be on hungerstrike. The remaining two were placed before Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and remanded until July 14.—A. P.

Rice And Suger Research Station For Bihar.

PATNA, July 4.

Bihar is soon to have a rice research station of its own, to be built at a cost of over two lakhs and a sugar research station which will be located at Masheri, five miles from Muzaffarpur. Funds for these have been granted by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.—A. P.

SHILLONG, July 4.

The Governor and Lady Hammond attended final of Shillong Football Tournament this afternoon and presented the cup to winners, namely 1/8th Gurkhas. —A. P.

Americans Win Mixed Doubles Finals

LONDON, July 4.

In the final of Mixed Doubles Americans Lott and Mrs. Harper beat Collins and Msis Ridley by 6|3, 1|6, 6|1.

In the final of Women's Doubles Mrs. Shepherd Barron and Miss Mudford beat Madamoiselle Metaxa and Madamoiselle Sigart by 3|6, 6|3, 6|4.—Reuter.

BENGAL GOVERNOR DEPARTURE TO SIMLA

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The Governor of Bengal and Lady Jackson left for Simla to-night. Prior to their departure they attended the annual football match between Indian and European clubs which resulted in a win for the latter by three goals to nil.

Lady Jackson presented cups and medals after match.

Durham Light Infantry are winners of this years' Calcutta Football League competition. Calcutta Football Club came second of seven.—A. P.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Simla.—H. E. the Viceroy received on Saturday the Nawab of Malerkotla and the Mir of Khirpur.—A. P.

NO WATER & FOOD FOR SATYAGRAHIS

Kept In A Desert

THIRD BATCH FOR MORVI LEFT

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CITY, July 4.

The latest report about Satyagrahis confined in Morvi State says there was no water during the night and morning. Water not was supplied even to one volunteer who was sick. A volunteer asking food received kicks and abuses from a policeman.

It is reported that about thirteen are kept at Mandarki in the desert, where no human being could be seen. Volunteers shouting "Mahatmajiki Jai" were given heavy blows on the arm by the police.

The third batch, reachs Morvi on Sunday morning under the leadership of Sjt. Shambhushanker Trivedi.

Daring Robbery Of Govt. cash

MYMENSINGH, July 3. (Delayed).

When the train bound for Bhairab left Gouripur Station yard last evening three of the passengers suddenly drew out revolvers and pointing them at two process servers who were carrying Government money to the extent of Rs. 1,200/- and made them part with it. Several other passengers including an orderly of the Registration Office were similarly robbed of another Rs. 1,600/-. The three men got down as soon as the train passed the distant signal and went away.

The Police searched this morning the local Vivekanand Vidyalaya and arrested a man who is said to be a licensed gun repairer.—A. P.

Authorities Take Precautionary Measures.

CAWNPORE, July 4.

With a view to preventing possible communal clash on July 7 when Tazias will be immersed, the District Magistrates has taken precautionary measures. The town has been divided into ten sections and each section will be in charge of a Magistrate. Armed pickets will patrol the streets and a large force will be kept in readiness. Special telephonic arrangements have been made since last riots in Mulganj for receiving messages from the affected areas.

Any attempt to promote illfeeling between Hindus and Muslims is punishable under Section 253—A, Indian Penal Code.—A. P.

MUSLIM LEADERS AT DACCA

Crowded Public Meeting

DACCA, June 29.

Huzrat Moulana Ahamed Syed, Secretary of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema with Pir Badsamia, Maulvi Muzibar Rahaman and other Mahomedan leaders, arrived here today from Faridpur by Calcutta Mail. They were received at the Narayanganj Steamer Station by Chowdhury Golam Khaddar, Secretary of the Dacca Nationalist Muslim Party, with a number of local leading Hindus and Mahomedans. The party then motored to Dacca. A crowded meeting was held at the Coronation Park in the evening, Pir Badsamia presiding.

Hazrat Maulana Ahamed Syed addressed the meeting on independence and Hindu-Muslim unity.

Before the proceedings of the meeting commenced the national flag was hoisted by Hazrat Maulana.

Biggest Haul Of Smuggled Silver.

PONDICHERRY, July 4.

Silver weighing over 5,000 tolas, alleged to have been smuggled from Pondicherry, is reported to have been seized by customs officials at Nellikuppam, Villupuram, Olakkur and other plaes. The haul is said to be one of the biggest.—A. P.

Bengal Provincial Hindu Conference.

BURDWAN, July 2.

Maharaja Srish Chandra Nandy, M.L.C., of Kasimbazar, has been elected President of the sixth session of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Conference which will be held at Burdwan on July 18 and 19.—A.P.

"LABOUR MOVEMENT COMING INTO ITS' OWN"

"Revolution Against Capitalism"

BRADLEY CONTINUES STATEMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, July 2.

Resuming his statement today Bradley contrasted the role of the reformists with that of the Revolutionaries and said "The prosecution following all our bourgeois and reformist critics has emphasised the charge that while the reformists are concerned with activity in improvements in present conditions of the workers, we are not so concerned, or less anxious than the reformists for these things. We cannot allow this to pass unchallenged. Experience proves that exactly the reverse is the case. The reformists are servants of the bourgeoisie, objectively if not subjectively, and cannot fight the bourgeoisie even for immediate reforms. While we can and do fight the bourgeoisie sectionally or as a whole, for immediate reforms or for political power, without reservations." He proceeded to say "It is true that there has always gone on in all national sections of the labour movement a struggle between the policy of Reformism or conformity to capitalism and that of Revolution. The working class develops from capitalism and grows within it. It is influenced by the culture of the bourgeoisie, its interests, its direct pressure by force and corruption. Hence the strength of the reformist section of the working class is at almost all times considerable and may for long periods be greater than the strength of the revolutionary section."

SURVEY OF "REFORMISM"

Bradley next traced the growth of reformism in the workingclass movement and pointed out "that historically reformism began as the work of the conscious agents of the bourgeoisie and counter-revolution in the working class movement."

"In the nineteenth century in the period of the advance of capitalism the leading nations by their exploitation of other countries could give higher wages etc. to a section of the working class and thus as Lenin's said 'detach them from the main proletarian masses.' This transformation of a section of the working class into the middle class is undoubtedly the basis of reformism among the workers of the advanced countries."

"Reformism has been dominant in the world labour movement three decades but before the war it was of a relatively veiled character. Since the war international reformism has sunk to altogether new depths of betrayal, and has become quite obviously a party supporting the bourgeoisie. The British Labour Party, Trade Union Congress and with them the whole of the second International stands in open opposition to Revolution, to Soviet Union, and the colonial revolutions and in open support of the capitalist stabilisation, its naitonalisation at the cost of the workers."

POST-WAR CHARGE.

"Superficially considered," explained Bradley "the workingclass movement though beginning with a revolutionary period has been led further and further away from revolution, to the present ultra-imperialist ultra loyalist position of the second International and the British Labour Party. This is what gives rise to the conception of the true nature of the working class movement i. e., a movement in no way hostile to capitalism. But this whole conception is shattered by the facts of the 20th century. Already before the war capitalism was visibly declining, the war which was a symptom and a part of the crisis of imperialism and further the post-war period has shown a still greater decline throughout the capitalist world. The position of the working class on the whole is getting worse. It as a whole is no longer predominantly reformist and is becoming increasingly revolutionary as the immense and continuing revolutionary ferment since the war shows. The 'Socialist' and the 'Labour' parties which occupy the public eye are not representative of the movement which they nominally lead even with the help of traditions behind them, the powerful party and Trade Union apparatus, newspapers etc. at their disposal they are steadily losing their hold on the rank and file."

Summing up his observations on the "genuine" workers movement he said: "The labour movement is coming into its own. It began as a revolutionary movement, it has again become a revolutionary movement. All over the world it is found in practice that the policy which the working class instinctively adopts, as it comes to realise itself as a class, is revolution against capitalism. It organises under various forms, its Unions and parties. The Unions have primarily economic aims but do not at all excluding the political aim, the party primarily, political but assisting the Unions and the workers generally even in their economic struggles the two forming together as complementary parts of a single movement with one fundamental aim the Socialist Revolution. The Trade Unions and the communist party are thus not antagonistic to each other but are actually interdependent and revolution was not an artificial but a natural policy to be adopted by them."

Mr. Bradley had not concluded his statement when the Court rose for the day.

SATYAGRAHA PLANNED FOR 15TH INST.

Sjt. Bhatt's Resolve

AS PROTEST AGAINST JAMNAGAR PRISONERS.

The Secretary, Indian States' Subjects' Conference, writes:—

It will be remembered that Mr. Atmaram P. Bhatt had given an ultimatum to his Highness the Jamsaheb of Navanagar that he would offer Satyagraha in case the Jamnagar prisoners were not released. It is well-known that the States' People in Kathiawar have strongly resented the sentences of seven years passed on the Jamnagar leaders, the charges against whom are believed to be quite beseless as is shown by a series of articles puolished in "Saurashtra" and other papers. The Jamnagar Praja Mandal celebrates Jamnagar Prisoners' Day on the 7th of every month throughout Kathiawar and thereby draws public attention to the alleged grave injustice done to these workers.

In pursuance of his ultimatum, Sjt. Bhatt desired to carry out his resolve to offer Satyagraha in Jamnagar on the 21st of the last month. But he was advised to consult the leaders on the point whether his Satyagraha did not come in the way of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. Sjt. Bhatt accordingly consulted some leaders in Bombay last week and has been satisfied that it is open for the people of the Indian States to offer peaceful Satyagraha against any encroachment upon the fundamental rights of the people by the autocratic princes and also against any grave injustice done to the people by the rulers even in the present atmosphere of Truce.

In a recent statement to the Press he declared his resolve to enter Jamnagar territory on the 15th instant with his batch of Satyagrahis. These Satyagrahis will disobey the prohibition order in case their entry into Jamnagar State is prohibited. If they are allowed to enter the State territory they will awaken public opinion in Jamnagar State on the matter of the alleged grave injustice done to the Jamnagar prisoners.

RETENTION OF SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Evidence Before Frontier Regulations Committee

PESHAWAR, July 4.

Giving evidence before the Frontier Regulations Enquiry Committee to-day, Mr. Ladhuram, pleader, Bannu, urged the retention of the special Criminal Regulations, except for Hindus and the townspeople. Witness admitted the prevalence of general dissatisfaction against the F.C.R. because society had outgrown them since 1901. He criticised the present Jirga lists which he said contained many corrupt persons. Witness urged the discontinuance of whipping which was resented by the people. He advocated the repeal of the murderderous outrageous regulations as it was intolerable.—A. P.

"IF COMMUNALISTS CANNOT COME TO TERMS, CONGRESS CANNOT WAIT"

—:o:—

S. Sardul Singh Caveeshar's Challenge To Reactionaries

LAHORE, June 30.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar writes:—

"Though not unexpected, it is very unfortunate that the Nawab of Bhopal's efforts to bring about a compromise between the Muslim nationalists and the Muslim Leaguers have fallen through. It is now time to find out if it is possible for the Hindu Mahasabha representatives and the Sikh League to come to terms with the Muslim nationalists. If that also fails, the duty of the Congress would be quite clear. It shall, then ask the Hindu, Sikh, and Muslim nationalists to find out a solution of the communal question acceptable to all-Indian nationalists. To find out such a solution, I hope, would not be a very difficult task. If the Communalists cannot come to terms amongst themselves, the nationalists cannot wait for them. The nationalists must move ahead.

GANDHIJI AND R. T. C.

"The Congress has decided that Mahatma Gandhi should attend the Round Table Conference on its behalf. Mahatmaji will be armed with such solution of the communal problem as the nationalists amongst Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and Parsis prepare for him. Those opposed to Indian progress have so far counted on the undignified squabbles amongst Mahasabhaities, Sikh Leaguers and Muslim Leaguers. It is a well-known fact that our enemies have sometimes backed this party and sometimes that party to keep the Indian people divided amongst themselves. It is clear that if the British people agree to part with political power in India, it would be due to the part played by the Indian nationalists working under the Congress lead. If British reactionaries take shelter behind the Indian communalists and these people still continue to play the unpatriotic game, I hope the masses that successfully carried out the civil disobedience campaign would level down all opposition, from whatever source it comes.

MR. HAROON'S APPEAL.

"It is significant that a man of Mr. Haroon's views, after deploring the failure of negotiations